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THE RECONSTRUCTED NIGGER.

BY ONE OF 'EM.

Ise reconstructed, dat's a fack, I misforgets de name
I gny to buro oberseer, but dat am sti de same;
Ses he, "You want de franchesse, eh?" Ses I, "Sah, if you please,
And I'd like a g ass ob whisky, boss, to gestify de cheese."

Ses he, "What mount your age be, man." He spoked it from his nose,
De way dat all de Yankees talk, dare boroed so, I 'spose.
"Next cotton plantin', bcss," I ses, "I'll be—how old am you?"
"I'm ober dirty," he replied. "Well, Ise not dirty-two."

Dey inderegerates me den 'bout dat ole yaller gal
I lite wif down to Freedman's Rest, black Juno's dorter Sal,
Dey axed me, "Hab your hands been jined according to de law?"
Ses I, "Field hands don't keer for dat." "Ses dey, "Wot a fore paw."

De Buro chaplain den spoked up, his words was berry fine;
"Dat gal my knilod Christian friend, I call your conkerbine."
"All right, ole boss," I told him back; "Sal does seem mean and poor,
But Conkerbine's a jam up name; she'll like it, sah, Ise sure."

Another reconstrucksbinist, he ax me if I knew
De sallum aster o' an asf, and wot de Lord would do
To knitud folks dat swored a lie—to which dis chile replied,
He 'sposed it 'pended worry much for which party dey lied.

A lady wid brown pantaloons, dat keeps de Buro school,
And teaches all de ragged nigs dar race am bound to rule,
Den axed me hadn't wimmin been opprest and treated rough,
And by the batrded monster, man, kapt under long enough?

I told her yes, and then she smiled, and, lookin' berry sweet,
Obserbed dat in de school she teached I'd allers find a seat,
So now I goes free times a week, and Sal'sea mad as dre,
She ses I ken amollgemate and she'll go Norf and hire

One Buro feller, drest in black, he took me by the hand,
Axed how my wife and children wes, and would I like some land.
"Why boss," ses I, "ob course I would; hab you got sum to sell?"
"Oh no," ses he, "to gib away." Says I, "Dats just as well."

He squares hisself to make a speech; "My ber-ruther," ses he,
"We're gwine to parcel out de Souf in lots, 'twixt you and me,
And if you go in for our side, we'll see you safe from harm,
You've only got to vote for us to vote yourself a farm."

I tanked him, and he den remarked dat jest as sure as fate,
For dis same darkey he'd pick out a butiful estate;
But oh de puddin', so dey say, do eatin' am de proof;
Dese ch ps dat talk so berry smoothe, don't allers spoke de troof.

Howsebber, bress de Lord, Ise free, dare ain't no doubt ob dat,
To dis chile ebberytine dat's kivered wiv his hat,
And in a land whar all am free, nigs hab de right I know,
Whenebber shoes dey cannot get, wivout de same to go.

[Translated from the German.]

THE LEG.

BY A. M. MILLER.

In the fall of 1782 the celebrated surgeon, Louis Thevent, then practising at Calais, received an anonymous letter, asking him to come on the next day to a country house near the road to Paris, and to bring with him everything necessary for an amputation.

Thevent was known at that time far and wide as the most skillful man in his profession. It would have been nothing strange if he had been called across the channel to England for the sake of his professional services, but still he wondered at this letter. Time, hour, place, were all specified with the greatest exactness, when and where he was expected; but, as we have said, the note had no signature. Probably some one wishing to send me on "a fool's errand," thought he, and did not go.

Three days afterward he received a similar invitation even more pressing, adding that at nine o'clock the next morning a carriage would stop at his house to convey him to the place designated. In fact, as the clock struck nine a pretty, open carriage appeared; and Thevent, with no further delay, sprang into it.

"Who sent for me?" he asked as he got in.

"I don't know," answered the driver; "and I don't care."

"A pleasant beginning," thought Thevent.

The carriage stopped at last at the country house which had been described in the letter. "Who lives here? who is sick here?" asked Thevent, as he got out.

The driver gave the same answer as before, and Thevent, not being satisfied, turned towards the house. At the door a handsome young man, appearing to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, received him, and conducted him up stairs into a large chamber. The young man's language showed him to be an Englishman.

"You have sent for me?" said Thevent in English, after the usual salutation had been courteously given on both sides.

"I am much obliged to you for coming," answered the Englishman. "Take a seat, sir; here is chocolate, coffee, wine. You had better take a lunch before you commence the operation."

"Thank you; but I must first see the patient and decide whether amputation is necessary."

"It is necessary, Dr. Thevent; take a seat and hear me out. I have perfect confidence in you. Here is a purse of two hundred guineas. I promise them to you as your fee for the operation which you are to perform. It makes no difference whether you are successful or not. On the other hand, if you hesitate to execute my wishes here is a loaded pistol, you are in my power, and I will blow your brains out."

"Sir, I am not afraid of your pistol. What do you want? Only say the word without any more circumlocutions. What am I to do here?"

"You must cut off my right leg."

"Very willingly, sir, if you wish it, and your head too. But, so far as I can see, the leg appears perfectly sound. You sprang up the stairs before me like a rope dancer. What is the matter with the leg?"

"Nothing, but I want to get rid of it."

"You are a fool."

"That is none of your business, Dr. Thevent?"

"What crime has the beautiful leg committed?"

"None; but are you going to take it off?"

"Excuse me, sir, I do not know you. You must give me proof that you are in your right mind."

"Are you going to do what I ask, Dr. Thevent?"

"As soon as you give me a reasonable ground for doing it."

"I cannot tell you the truth now, perhaps I can in a year or so. But I will bet you, Doctor, that you yourself will say that my reasons are the noblest possible."

"I will not bet sir, for you have not told me your name, your place of residence, your family or your business."

"All that you shall know presently, not know. However I will tell you that I am a nobleman."

"A nobleman does not threaten his physician with a pistol. I have duties even toward you unknown as you are. I will not maim you unnecessarily. If you wish to murder an innocent man shoot on."

"Very well, Doctor," said the Englishman, taking up the pistol. "I will not shoot you, but I will compel you to take off my leg. What you will not do out of kindness, nor for the love of the reward, nor from fear of the bullet, you must do out of pity."

"How so, sir?"

"I will break my own leg with a bullet here before your eyes." The Englishman sat down and put the muzzle of the pistol to his knee. Thevent was about to spring forward and take the pistol from him. "Don't move," said the Englishman, "answer me one question, will you needlessly increase and lengthen my pain?"

"You are a fool sir, but all right, I will take off your cursed leg."

All was prepared for the operation. As soon as the Doctor was ready to begin, the Englishman lit his pipe and swore it should not go out. He kept his word; the leg lay on the floor, the Englishman was still smoking.

Thevent did work like a master. By his skill the patient was cured in a tolerably short time. He paid the surgeon, whom he prized more highly every day, thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his limb, and sailed back to England with a wooden leg.

About eighteen weeks after his departure, Thevent received a letter from England, running about as follows:

"You will find enclosed, as a mark of my gratitude a check for two hundred guineas, on Messrs. Panchard, bankers, in Paris. You have made me the happiest of mortals in depriving me of a limb which alone stood in the way of my complete felicity.

"Now you can learn the cause of my foolish whim as you call it. You maintained then that there could be no reasonable ground for crippling oneself. I offered to bet with you, you acted wisely and declined the bet.

"After my return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Emily Harley, the most beautiful of women. Her wealth and family connections delighted my relations. I saw only her beauty, her heavenly grace. I joined the crowd of her admirers, and was fortunate enough to become the most fortunate of her suitors.—She loved me, me alone of all men.—She did not deny it, and for that very reason rejected me

"In vain I sought her hand. In vain her parents her friends all begged for me. She remained inexorable

"I was unable for a long time to find the reason for her declination to a marriage with me whom, as she herself confessed, she had loved to distraction. One of her sisters at last told me the secret. Miss Harley was a wonder of beauty, but had one defect, she was lame; and, on account of this deformity, she feared to become my wife. She thought that my feeling toward her would change entirely when I discovered this. My resolution was immediately taken. There should be no difference between us. Thanks to you, my dear Thevent, there is none.

"I came back to London with my wooden leg, and my first act was to visit Miss Harley. They had heard already, in fact I had broken my leg by falling from my horse, and had had it amputated. Everybody pitied me, Emily fainted when she saw me for the first time, but she married me. On the day after the marriage, I for the first time imparted to her my secret; what a sacrifice I had made in order to obtain her. She loves me more tenderly. My dear Thevent, if I had ten legs to loose, I would give them without hesitation for my Emily. All my life I will thank you; come to London; visit me; see my noble wife; and then say, if you can, that I am a fool.

CHARLES TEMPLE."

Thevent told the story and showed the letter to his friends laughing till he was red in the face each time he told it. "And he still remains a fool," said he.

This was his answer:

"SIR:—I thank you for your valuable present, for such I must call it since I cannot consider it a reward for my slight trouble. I congratulate you on your marriage with the most lovely of your country-women. It is true a leg is much to give even for a beautiful, virtuous and tender wife, but not too much, if you are not cheated in the bargain. Adam had to give a rib for his wife. Others of us, too, pay for their wives with a rib, some with a head. Nevertheless, permit me to remain obstinately of my old opinion. True, for the present, you are right. You are living now in the paradise of the honey-moon. But I, too, am right only with this difference, that the truth of what I say comes to light slowly, as those facts which men hesitate a long while to receive. I am afraid that in two years you will regret having had your leg amputated above the knee; below the knee would have done as well. In three years you will be convinced that the loss of a foot would have been enough. In four years you will consider the sacrifice of the great toe to much, and in six years you will agree with me that the paring of the nail would have been sufficient. All this, without disparaging the worth of your amiable wife. The ladies may preserve their beauty and their virtues as men do their opinions. In my youth I would at any time have given my life for my lady-love, but not my leg. The former I would never have regretted; the latter I would certainly regret now. For if I had done so, I would be saying to myself to-day, 'Thevent you were a fool.'

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, G. THEVENT."

In the year 1793, during the Reign of Terror, Thevent, being accused of aristocratic tendencies, fled to London to escape the knife of the great leveller, the guillotine. From want of something better to do, or in order to renew their old acquaintance, he enquired for Sir Charles Temple. He was directed to the palace, and, sending in his name, he was immediately admitted. In an arm chair, with foaming porter on the side-board, surrounded by twenty newspapers, sat a corpulent gentleman. He could scarce rise, so fat had he become.

"Ah! happy to see you. Dr. Thevent," said the fat gentleman, who was no other than Sir Charles Temple. "Don't be offended, if I do not get up, this cursed wooden leg hinders me in everything. Well, my friend, you come, I suppose, to see if you were not right?"

"I come as a refugee, and seek shelter with you."

"You must stay with me, for truly you are a wise man. You must console me, Thevent. I tell you I might to-day be admiral of the blue flag if this confounded wooden leg had not made me worthless for the service of my country. I am reading the newspapers now to curse myself black and blue that I can be of no importance. Come, console me."

"Your lady wife can console you better than I can."

"Not at all; her lameness kept her from dancing, and so she has devoted herself to her garden and her gossip; there is no getting along with her. In other respects, she is a very fine woman."

"So I was right, after all?"

"Oh, perfectly, my dear Thevent. But don't speak of it. I've acted like a blockhead. If I had my leg back again I would not give so much of it as the paring of a nail. Between ourselves, I was a fool. But keep this to yourself."

MODERN ROMANCES.

The London *Punch* is talking of the "Aurora Floyd," "No Name," "Tangled Skein," etc., school of literature very amusingly, in the publication, in weekly parts, of "A Tale of the Times," called "Mokeanna; or, the White Witness." It is illustrated in the pre-Raphael style, so much affected just now by the London weeklies, by way of enhancing the weird interest of these startling tales, and, of course, the great requisite—a bigamy—is now wanting to make the entire complete. Here is a specimen:

Sir Lionel's carriage is at the door.

"Farewell, *mia* Bettina," he said, pressing his wife to his heart. "I shall come back when I return."

"I doubt thee not, Lionel," was his weeping lady's reply, and the coachman, having embraced the calm but emotioned butler, ascended to his seat in the rumble, and the vehicle was soon lost to view.

Two girlish figures approached.

"Mamma," they cried, "will you not trust us now?"

"I will," replied Lady Bettina. "Agnesia, come Eveline." They entered the "Brown Study."

"Listen," said Lady Bettina, "to my *secret*. Before I married Sir Lionel I was young and lovely."

The lid of Agnesia's lovely eye trembled as she looked toward her sister, Eveline, a proficient in the French tongue, murmured "*gammon*" in her ear.

Without noticing their emotion, the mother proceeded:

"I wedded one William Barlow, a man beneath my station in life. Seized with an original idea that my rich brother did not need his money, I induced Barlow to—to—"—she faltered.

Agnesia quickly pressed her delicate hand from one lobe of her exquisitely moulded ear to the other.

"Yes," continued Lady Bettina, reassured by her offspring's sympathy. "The property became mine, William Barlow, however, was obliged to fly the country. A warrant was out against him, and in his absence he was arraigned, prosecuted, and found guilty—"

"Sentenced?" inquired Eveline, leaning forward.

"Aye, and such is the vaunted justice of English law, *executed!*"

A groan of horror burst from their pale lips, and Lady Bettina hid her face in a variegated *bandanna*.

"Sometime after this," Lady Bettina went on, "I married Sir Lionel, who yesterday informed me that his wife is still living. He has gone away to seek her. I hope soon to have tidings of her decease."

"Mamma," said Agnesia, "we, too, have somewhat to confide in you. Are you strong enough to bear it?"

Lady Bettina filled up a silver goblet with sparkling *eau de vie* and drank it off at a draught.

"I am ready."

"We," began Agnesia, "are—"

"Break it gently," remonstrated Lady Eveline.

"I will," returned her sister. "Mamma, *we are not your daughters!*"

"I suspected as much," murmured the countess.

GREAT MEN.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens the writer of "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vangelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The following is the act to exempt certain manufacturers from internal tax, and for other purposes, as passed by the House on the 27th, by adopting the report of the committee of conference. The Senate has not yet taken final action on the subject:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 94 and 95 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory of said sections be, and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes imposed thereby on gas made of coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material or illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances; on wines therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigar and cheroots. Provided, that the products of petroleum and bituminous substances heretofore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall from and after the passage of this act be taxed at one half the rates fixed by the said section 94, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which under existing laws may accrue before the first day of April, A. D. 1868.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That after the first day of June next, no drawback of internal taxes, paid on manufacture, shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation, nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the tax had been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the first day of April, 1868, actually purchased or actually manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation, and no claim for such drawback or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations, made prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid, unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the first day of October, 1868.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture, by hand or machinery, any goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise specifically taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds not otherwise specifically taxed, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000, shall pay for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $5,000, $2, and the amount of sales within the year in excess of $5,000 shall be returned monthly to the assistant assessor, and the tax on sales in excess of $5,000 shall be assessed by the assessor and paid monthly, as other monthly taxes are assessed and paid; and the assessment for the month of April, Anno Domini 1868, shall be made on the excess of sales above the rate of $5,000 per annum, and thereafter the annual period for the assessment of such tax shall commence on the 1st day of May in each year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall engage in or carry on the business of a distiller, with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits and all raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years. If it shall at any time come to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that distilled spirits are selling directly or indirectly, in any collection district at a market price less than the tax on such spirits, he shall forthwith institute a strict examination into the cause of such reduced rates and into the business and conduct of all the revenue officers in the district in which such sales are being made, and in the district in which such spirits have been manufactured, and if such sales below the amount of tax shall have been continued, or shall hereafter be continued in any collection district for a period of ten days, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall forthwith cause every distillery in which the business of distilling is carried on in the district to be seized and closed, and after such seizures no such distillery shall be permitted to continue or resume business either under bond or any other pretext or arrangement until relieved by the Commissioner of Internal revenue for such seizure.

SECS. 7 and 8. *Be it further enacted*, That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States, shall be guilty of a gross neglect in the discharge of any of the duties of his office, or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, or shall do or omit to do any act with the intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States or any revenue law of the United States, shall fail to report in writing such knowledge or information to his next superior officer and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

The Bill to Gag the Supreme Court.

The President's Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have considered with such care as the pressure of other duties has permitted a bill, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the judiciary act," passed the 24th of September, 1789.

Not being able to approve of all its provisions, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of my objections. The first section of the bill meets my approbation, as for the purpose of protecting the rights of property from the erroneous decisions of inferior judicial tribunals. It provides means for obtaining uniformity by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases which have now become very numerous and of much public interest, and in which such remedy is not now allowed.

The second section, however, takes away the right of appeal to that court in cases which involve the life and liberty of the citizen, and leaves them exposed to the judgment of numerous inferior tribunals. It is apparent that the two sections were conceived in a very different spirit, and I regret that my objection to the one imposes upon me the necessity of withholding my sanction from the other. I cannot give my assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any person "restrained of his or her liberty, in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United States," from the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority known to our government. To "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution. To assure these, guarantees are provided in the same instrument as well against "unreasonable searches and seizures" as against the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, unless when in cases of "rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." It was, doubtless, to afford the people the means of protecting and enforcing these inestimable privileges that the jurisdiction which this bill proposes to take away was conferred upon the Supreme Court of the nation.

The act conferring that jurisdiction was approved on the 5th day of February, 1867, with a full knowledge of the motives that prompted its passage, and because it was believed to be necessary and right. Nothing has since occurred to disprove the wisdom and justice of the measure, and to modify it as now proposed, would be to lessen the protection of the citizen from the exercise of that arbitrary power, and to weaken the safeguard of life and liberty, which can never be made too secure against illegal encroachments.

The bill only prohibits the adjudication by the Supreme Court of cases in which appeals may hereafter be taken, but interdicts its jurisdiction on appeals which have already been made to that high judicial body. If, therefore, it should become a law, it will, by its retroactive operation, wrest from the citizen a remedy which he enjoyed at the time of his appeal. It will thus operate most harshly upon those who believe that justice has been denied them in the inferior courts.

The legislation proposed in the second section, it seems to me, is not in harmony with the spirit and intention of the Constitution; it cannot fail to effect most injuriously the just equipoise of our system of government, for it establishes a precedent which, if followed, may eventually sweep away every check on arbitrary and unconstitutional legislation. Thus far during the existence of the government the Supreme Court of the United States has been viewed by the people as the true exponent of their Constitution, and in the most violent party conflicts its judgments and decrees have always been sought and deferred to with confidence and respect. In public estimation it combines judicial wisdom and impartiality in a greater degree than any other authority known to the Constitution, and any act which may be construed into or mistaken for an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions on a question which affects the liberty of the citizens and agitates the country, cannot fail to be attended with unpropitious consequences.

It will be justly held by a large portion of the people as an admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which its judgment may be forbidden or forestalled, and may interfere with that willing acquiescence in its provisions, which is necessary for the harmonious and efficient execution of any law.

For these reasons, thus briefly and imperfectly stated, and for others, of which want of time forbids the enumeration, I deem it my duty to withhold my assent from this bill, and to return it for the reconsideration of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 25, 1868.

THE VIRTUOUS FORNEY DENOUNCES CORRUPTION.—Here is the manner in which he exhibits his love of virtue:

When Andrew Johnson therefore persistently betrayed his own ideas, and joined the rebel side, he proffered a premium for personal and political profligacy; and corrupted all the fountains of the government within his reach.

It is a matter of record that ANDREW JOHNSON did not offer a premium for personal and political profligacy to *Forney*, although he earnestly desired to be debauched, and proposed to give "his two papers, both daily" if ANDREW JOHNSON would corrupt that "fountain of the government." When notorious prostitutes rail at those who refuse to pay them the wages they expect for infamous services, it is not probable that the objects of their abuse will be much hurt.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago a merchant of New York was "crossed in love," sold out his business, and went to the wilds of Michigan, where he established himself as a hermit, wore cotton bags as clothing, and slept in a coffin. In this singular bed he was found dead the other day.

A GANG of Vicksburg negroes recently exhumed bodies from the Jewish graveyard at that place, and cut off the fingers of the corpses for the sake of the rings they wore.

THE BLACK CROOK IN CHICAGO.

This celebrated entertainment which has, during the past winter, been exhibited with so much *eclat* through the Poland of America, will open at Chicago June 7th, for a few days only. The managers intend that this shall excel any previous entertainment of the kind, and for this purpose, in addition to Horace Greeley, the slate smasher, Dan. Sickles, the murderer, and Lyman Trematao, the celebrated ground and lofty tumbler, and double-back action somersault thrower, and other distinguished stars, they are making arrangements for a new sensation, in the way of a black ballet troupe, and for which a large number of persons are being secured in South Carolina, Mississippi, and other portions of the new Poland. These performers are no bogus burnt corked imitators, but the real genuine long heeled, woolly pated, flat nosed, genuine nigs Those from South Carolina are already secured.

This troop will undoubtedly be the *strongest* ever organized. The public will have no occasion to bring their perfumes to this black-and-tan show as sufficient scent will be thrown in. It is expected that at this show that among other spectacle will be enacted the startling drama of

"Family Jars," by Charles Sumner.
"Cold Facts; or, the Horrors of Nitro Glycerine."
"*En Dishabille*; or a Breakfast at Willards," by Dick Yates.
"Let All Obey; or, I'm Boss Here," by T. Stevens.
"Loyalty; or, How to get a Contract," by the Full Company.
"Janus; or, Straddle the Fence," by H. J. Raymond.
"John A. Bingham; or, who Hung a Woman."
The farce of
"Ben Butler; or, Who Stole the Spoons,"
"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room."

This will be played to mollify the moral visitors. The principal parts of which will be taken by Dick Yates, Zack Chandler and Bill Sprague, who are unequalled in this line.

The following is the programme of the vocal music:

"A National Debt is a National Blessing,"—(air for one voice.) .... Jay Cooke.
"Let us Impeach,"..... ....T. Stevens,

To give effect the singer will be carried on a litter.

"I'll be Resigned," (in a horn)...... ..B. Wade.

There will also be performed the Opera of "Stick; or, The Siege of the War Office;" illustrating the cohesive attraction of Radicals to office. This piece will be sustained by a full chorus, led by B. Von Horn, of New York. The solo and chorus in this piece between "Sticky" and "Congress," entitled "I'll Soap You and You Soap Me," is expected to bring down the house.

There will also be exhibited a few curiosities, among which

"Conservatism in the Republican Party." The specimen is rather small, as the supply is limited.

The celebrated candle in which Jack Fopt had his headquarters.

Two successive editions of the New York *Times* advocating the same policy. Very scarce.

The Pistol used by General Sickles to immolate Key upon the alter of virtue

Stakes taken from the boots of Dick Yates.

A Jar from the family of a New England Senator—broken.

A Republican that voted for Johnson. Secured at great expense.

The manuscript of Grant's life by his pa.

The bottle in which Grant sealed Butler.

A State that did send a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The entertainment will open with a scrub race for the Vice Presidency. Entries unlimited.

The whole to conclude with the exhibition of the most successful automaton ever brought before the American public, which has after four years hard labor been perfected; it is the work of one Washburne of Illinois. That distinguished creation eats, drinks and smokes as natural as life, in fact, does everything but *talk*. It is expected that next to the black ballet troops it will be the feature of the show. It is also expected that the farce which is now about to open at Washington to crowded houses, called

"Impeachment, or How to *Wade* in," will not interfere but rather add *eclat* to the occasion.

Copperheads not admitted. Front seats reserved for the first families of African descent.

For particulars see small bills and "my two papers both daily."

A BABY SOLILOQUY.—I am here. And, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It is a very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No I won't. I'll scramble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up; and then I'll holler. Whatever happens I'll holler, and the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered she trotted me. That comes of being a two-days-old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to-day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby;" and I suppose that pretty, white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for the chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "gamma." Emmeline told me, and she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said, "It was gamma's baby, so it was." I declare I do not know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and, may be, I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face. I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to,

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1868.

The Senate met at three o'clock p. m. Prayer by the chaplain.

REPORTS, &C.

Sundry bills were reported from the standing committees of the Senate.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Connell, incorporating the Luzerne coal and iron company.

Mr. Linderman, relative to the erection of toll houses on plank roads in the borough of Quakertown, Bucks county.

Mr. Davis, to exempt bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the city of Reading from taxation.

Mr. Lowry, to enable the borough of North East to supply water for the inhabitants of said borough.

Same, incorporating the society of the Sisters of St. Bridget.

Mr. Shoemaker, supplement to the act incorporating the Wyoming insurance company.

Mr. Burnett, incorporating the Honesdale Passenger railway.

Mr. M'Intire, to legalize certain assessments of bounty taxes in Oliver township, Perry county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Worthington, appointing a committee of two on the part of the Senate to act in conjunction with the Superintendent of Common Schools to inquire into the expediency of establishing a State board for charities. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

An act relating to farming lands in Erie county.

An act relating to the consolidation of railroad companies.

A supplement to the act establishing a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1868.

The House met at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney, Chaplain.

Mr. Clark (Warren), called up bill, entitled an act to repeal an act establishing a public library in the county of Warren. Passed.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of Montgomery county to borrow money to erect a new poor house, was defeated.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Meish in relation to rules of reference and arbitration in the court of common pleas of York county.

Same to enable W. O. Chapman to execute the power to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Jones, concerning truant children and absentees from school, in Reading.

Mr. Bergstresser, to change the place of holding the elections in Upper Paxton township, Dauphin county.

Mr. Beans, authorizing supervisors of townships in this Commonwealth, upon the petition of a majority of the inhabitants of incorporated towns and villages, to erect and maintain sidewalks therein, at the expense of the inhabitants of such towns and villages, by a tax to be levied upon them for that purpose.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1868.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock a. m. Prayer by Rev. E. L. Bailey, Chaplain.

The entire morning was spent in considering the appropriation bill, but few amendments being referred to the House bill. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock p. m.

The following amendments to the Appropriation bill were made:

Increasing the salary of the Auditor General from $2,300 to $4,000.

Surveyor General, from $2,000 to $2,500.

Messenger, Executive department, from $800 to $900.

For extra clerk, Executive department, $125 per month.

Postage, Surveyor General's office, from $300 to $500.

Stationery, from $400 to $800.

Chief clerk to Attorney General, $2,000.

For salary of Superintendent Arsenal, $1,000.

State Historical Department, $6,500.

Numerous other amendments of no special moment were made, and the bill passed to second reading, and goes over. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1868.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar, the following being acted upon:

An act to incorporate the South-Side tunnel company. Passed.

An act to change the venue in the case of James M. Pattit vs. Charles E. Smith, from the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county, to the court of common pleas of Lancaster county. Passed.

An act to change the venue in the case of Richard Balbridge vs. Charles E. Smith, from the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county, to the court of common pleas of Lancaster county. Passed.

An act relative to the bounty fund of Jackson township, Snyder county. Passed.

An act to change the venue in the case of George Minnich vs. Charles E. Smith, from the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county to the court of common pleas of Lancaster county. Passed.

An act to increase the pay of supervisors of roads of the township of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia. Passed.

An act to authorize the school directors of Porter township, Lycoming county, to borrow money. Passed.

An act extending the time for commencing and completing the bridge over the Susquehanna river, at or near Shenk's ferry, in the county of Lancaster, beyond the time allowed by their act of incorporation. Passed.

An act repealing an act, approved March 22, 1866, to lay out a certain road in Huntingdon and Fulton counties. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Huntingdon, Fulton and Franklin railroad company. Passed.

An act imposing the duty of maintaining certain bridges crossing the Union canal, in North Annville township, upon the county of Lebanon. Passed.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Montour county to borrow money. Passed.

An act supplementary to an act authorizing Samuel Small, guardian of the minor children of William Coleman, late of the county of Lebanon, deceased, to sell certain real estate. Passed.

An act to authorize the Gettysburg railroad company, the Hanover Branch railroad company, and the Littlestown railroad company, to establish a depot, to be called the Union Passenger depot, and to change and alter portions of the roads to connect therewith. Passed.

An act to authorize the school directors of Hartly township, Union county, Pa., to levy and collect a tax for bounty purposes. Passed.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 p. m.

M. Linton, upon leave given, called up and had passed an act to provide for the erection of a free bridge over Stony creek, at Johnstown.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar, the following being among those passed:

An act extending the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate proceedings in relation to the erection and repairing of bridges in Westmoreland county," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1853, to the county of Perry, and repealing an act, entitled an act supplementary to an act, entitled an act relative to roads, highways and bridges, approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1843, so far as the same affects the said county of Perry. Passed.

An act to change the venue in the case of Francis P. Dewees and Emma Dewees and Sarah Leeser, by her guardian, Francis P. Dewees, vs. Robert Hare Powell, Barnabas Hammett, Samuel R. Jackson, Joseph H. Yates, Richard Robinson, John C. Robinson, Emily Hewson, Jane B. Hewson, Albert P. Gould, Edwin Smith, Ambrose Snow, Joseph S. Burgess, Timothy C. Hotchkiss and Ella Hewson, from the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county to the court of common pleas of Berks county. Passed.

An act to provide for the safe keeping of the funds of the county of Lancaster, and to fix the salary of the county treasurer thereof. Passed.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Harrisburg cemetery association, approved the 14th day of February, A. D. 1845. Passed.

An act relative to the fees of notaries public in the county of Snyder. Passed.

An act to authorize the directors of the poor of Lebanon county to sell certain real estate. Passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. E. L. Bailey.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the appropriation bill on second reading.

Mr. Searight moved to strike out the appropriation for the Historical Department. Not agreed to.

Mr. Searight then moved to reduce the appropriation from $6000 to $2500. Not agreed to.

Mr. M'Candless offered an amendment that the work should be completed within one year from the passage of this act, and limits the amount appropriated for said purpose to $6,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Browne, (Lawrence), offered an amendment, appropriating an additional sum of $4,000 for the Historical Department. Not agreed to.

The appropriation of $4,500 for refitting cannon, was, upon motion of Mr. Wallace, stricken from the bill.

The disbursements of the Adjutant General as ex-officio paymaster general, was, upon motion of Mr. Wallace, reduced from $10,000 to $6,000.

Mr. Wallace moved to reduce the salary of the Deputy Superintendent from $2,000 to $1,600. Not agreed to.

VETO MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was read vetoing an act to incorporate the Consolidation bank of Pittsburg. Laid over for the present. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock p. m.

BILL PASSED.

An act to establish a ferry over Penn creek in Crawford county.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

The salary of the Superintendent of Orphan's schools was fixed at $1,800, instead of $2,000.

For the salaries of the Supreme Judges, $37,500, or $7,500 each.

For the salaries of President Judges, $115,000, or $3,500 each.

A number of appropriations for charitable institutions were passed, the Senate adjourning at 6 p. m.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1868.

The House met at 10 p. m. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney, Chaplain.

PUBLIC CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the public calendar, the following be acted upon:

A further supplement to an act increasing the fees of the several county officers of this Commonwealth, except in the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Allegheny, Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan, approved March 30, A. D. 1865. Postponed for the present.

An act relating to acknowledgments of deeds, powers of attorney, etcetera. Defeated.

A supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, approved April 17, A. D. 1857. Passed.

Messages from the Governor were read vetoing the following bills, viz:

Supplement to an act in relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York, approved May 18, 1866.

An act authorizing the school directors of Laycock township, Lancaster county, to appropriate surplus bounty funds to a special purpose.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' association at Waynesburg, Greene county.

An act to change the name of George Glenville Tuck to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House proceeded to consider the bill, entitled an act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of this Commonwealth. Passed finally.

Mr. McCullough, on leave given, had passed an act to authorize the making of a schute in the dam of the Susquehanna Boom company. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCormick offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings, in connection with the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, be requested to examine the Petrolia Calcium gas apparatus, on exhibition at the State Capitol Hotel, and report by bill or otherwise as to the propriety of lighting the public buildings and grounds with such light. Agreed to.

Mr. Rea offered a lengthy preamble and resolution in reference to an article which appeared in the Bellefonte *Watchman* of March 25th, and which was copied into the *State Guard* a few days ago.

The preamble included the article, and closed with the following resolution, viz:

"That the man who wrote and published the article is deserving of and by this Legislature is branded as a disloyal man, and deserves no respect or favor from those who love their home and country."

Mr. Mann, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Rea and other Republicans spoke upon the resolution, favoring the same, and while Mr. Rea was speaking, without giving any Democrat the privilege of replying, Mr. Thorn called the previous question, against which the Democrats protested. The previous question being sustained, and the question recurring "shall the main question be put," the yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas 26, nays 36. So it was not agreed to.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ p. m., and proceeded to consider the special order for the evening, bill, entitled an act relating to railroad companies and common carriers, defining their liabilities and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life and personal injury!

Mr. Herr, Mr. Thorn and others advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Jenks, Mr. Playford, Mr. Mann, Mr. Meish and others opposed the same.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1868.

The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bailey.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The entire morning was spent in discussing the appropriations in the appropriation bill for charitable purposes. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 p. m.

Mr. Connell moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had upon Friday last, passed the resolution of Mr. Lowry, calling for information in reference to the pardoning power exercised by the Judges of Philadelphia courts.

After a lengthy discussion, the motion to reconsider was agreed to, and after further discussion the resolution was voted down.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate proceed to consider the appropriation bill, the same was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1868.

The House met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney. The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Kase, to enable the school board of Northumberland borough to sell their school house and borrow money for building new school houses in said borough.

Mr. Clark (Philadelphia), to incorporate the Philadelphia co-operative mutual life insurance company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Linton, to incorporate the Johnstown farmers, mechanics and laborers co-operative association.

PUBLIC CALENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the public calendar, the following being acted upon:

A supplement to an act in relation to insurance companies. Passed.

An act authorizing and requiring the State Treasurer to refund money to certain banks. Passed.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act to provide means for the establishing of a soldiers' orphan's school in each State Normal school district in this Commonwealth now destitute thereof. Passed.

A further supplement to an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4, 1864. Goes over on third reading.

An act fixing the number and pay of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Passed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 p. m., and proceeded to consider bills upon the public calendar, the following being acted upon:

An act authorize incorporated companies to invest and re-invest surplus funds in mortgages, stocks and other securities, and fixing the time for holding elections for directors. Passed.

A joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars to the repairing of the Penn Treaty monument, and improving the grounds thereof, located in the Eighteenth ward, city of Philadelphia. Passed.

An act to enable insurance companies to transact business in other States. Passed.

An act to repeal a portion of an act, entitled an act relating to proceeding in partition, approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1865. Passed.

A supplement to section nineteenth of the act of April 16, 1838, relating to the opening of private roads, under ground, to coal mines, and other purposes. Passed.

Joint resolution approving the act of Congress in passing a resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and endorsing the course of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in refusing to obey an illegal order. Made the special order for Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

An act to provide for the further punishment of persons convicted for a violation of the provisions of the first section of the act of the 8th of May, 1854, entitled an act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, and of persons convicted of a violation of the first section of the act of the 26th day of February, A. D. 1855, entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

This bill was thoroughly discussed, and without coming to a vote the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock p. m. to consider the special order for the evening, bill entitled "An act relating to railroad companies and common carriers, defining their liabilities and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life and personal injury."

Mr. Jenks, Mr. Mann and Mr. Playford opposed the bill, Mr. Strong and others advocating the same.

On the question recurring, will the House suspend the rules and read the bill a third time by the title? The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 53, nays, 27. Less than two thirds having voted in the affirmative, it was not agreed to, and the bill goes over.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1868.

The Senate met at half-past ten A. M.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill came up on third reading, and was defeated by a vote of 12 to 20.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The following were among the bills upon the private calendar, considered and passed.

An act to exempt the Pallinate college and the indebtedness of moneys loaned to said college from taxation, except for State purposes.

An act to authorize the Gettysburg, the Hanover Branch and the Littlestown railroad companies to establish a union passenger depot, and to change portions of their roads to connect therewith.

An act to authorize the laying of certain water pipes in Londonderry township, Lebanon county.

An act to increase the compensation of jurors and witnesses serving in the several courts in the county of Lebanon.

A supplement to the act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries.

An act to extend and amend the charter of the Locust Mountain coal and iron company.

An act to authorize and direct the school board of Conowego township to apply the surplus bounty fund in their hands to school purposes for said twp. Dauphin county.

An act to change the name of Jacob Badman to Jacob Beman.

A further supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and certain of its tributaries, approved March 30, A. D. 1866.

An act to change the burden of proof in reference to wills heretofore admitted to probate by the several registers of wills in and for the county of Lebanon, to which noncupative probates have been attached.

An act to incorporate the Clay Lick turnpike road company.

An act to authorize the school directors of St. Thomas township, Franklin county, to sell and convey a public school house.

An act increasing the fees of justices of the peace and constables in and for the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Crawford, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Berks and Dauphin.

A supplement to an act authorizing the town council of the borough of Ashland to borrow money.

An act to authorize the school directors of Montgomery township, Franklin county, to sell a public school lot.

An act to prevent fishing with seines or nets in the East Conococheague creek, in the county of Franklin.

An act in relation to auctioneers in the city of Williamsport. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 p. m., and proceeded to consider bills upon the private calendar. The following bills passed:

An act authorizing the auditors of Union and West Penn townships, in Schuylkill county, to audit the accounts of Michael Krebs and Jacob Breisch, of Union township, and Alfred Fredentzi, Daniel A. Gerber, William Bachoe, Mrs. Zimmerman and others, of West Penn township, for moneys expended by them in behalf of the citizens of said township, during the late rebellion, and authorizing the commissioners of said county to pay the amount found due them to the said Michael Krebs and Jacob Breisch, and charge the same to the indebtedness of said township, for money advanced for bounty purposes.

An act to authorize the city of Lancaster to borrow money, for the purpose of improving the water works of said city and of increasing their capacity.

An act authorizing the appointment of special auditors to examine and settle the account of the commissioners of Schuylkill county in reference to bounty funds.

An act to repeal so much of the act of the 18th of February, A. D. 1824, as declares that part of Fishing creek running or passing through the premises and property now in the possession of and owned by Henry L. Dieffenbach, in the township of Lamar, county of Clinton, a public highway.

An act relative to the fees of the coroner of Bucks county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1868.

The House met at 10 A. M. Prayer by Rev. C. H. Forney.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Sundry bills were reported from the standing committees of the House.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Chalfant, supplement to an act to prevent fishing with seines an nets in the waters of Big Fishing creek and its tributaries, in the counties of Columbia and Luzerne, and in Stone creek and its tributaries in the county of Huntingdon, repealing the same so far as far as it relates to the townships of Bloom, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Hemlock, Scott and Orange in the county of Columbia.

Mr. Beans, to extend the time of payment of the enrollment tax upon an act to incorporate the New Britian and Doylestown turnpike road company.

Mr. Witham, supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Girard College Passenger railroad company of Philadelphia.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A lengthy debate occurred upon taking up bills upon third reading, the chair having decided such to be the orders of the day. An appeal was taken by Mr. Linton, but the decision of the chair was sustained. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met a 3 p. m.

PUBLIC CLENDAR.

The House proceeded to consider bills upon the public calendar, the following being acted upon:

An act to provide for the further punishment of persons convicted for a violation of the provisions of the first section of the act of the 8th of May, 1854, entitled an act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, and of persons convicted of a violation of the first section of the act of the 26th day of February, A. D. 1855, entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Defeated.

A further supplement to an act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims, approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1862. Passed.

An act relative to incorporated companies. Goes over on third reading.

A supplement to an act for the better preservation of game and insectiverous birds, approved the 21st day of April, 1858. Passed.

An act to authorize the Governor to issue military commissions. Passed.

Adjourned.

THE GREAT MORAL MANTILINI.

It is a little surprising to find so truculent a being as the venerable and vituperative Thad. Stevens subsiding into an imitator of so frivolous and unsubstantial a creature as Dicken's ideal Mantilini. Yet such is the phenomenon which the *Tribune* and other Radical journals daily force upon the attention of mankind. Mr. Mantilini's leading peculiarity, beside his passion for that "demnition foine" apple his wife, was an insatiable thirst of death. At all odd hours of the day he was incessantly committing suicide, and making of himself a "demnition cold, damp, unpleasant body." whenever his friends took him at his word, and devoted as Mother Hubbard to her dog, went forth to provide for the decent interment of his remains, they always found they had gone on as bootless an errand as she.

"She went out to buy her poor dog a coffin,
But when she came back the dog was a 'loffin.'"

Likewise it was with Mantilini. Likewise is it with Thad. Stevens. Not once nor twice, but twenty times during the last six months has the nation been invited to prepare its most elaborate ululations for the funeral of the "great Commoner." Again and again have special photographers been sent for to Washington to take special views of the House of Representatives on the expected melancholy occasion. Sundry loyal leagues, fully anticipating that the euthanasy of Stevens wafted to Heaven on imprecations of "trooly loil" vengeance will make as fine a theme for the artist as the last effort of England's really "great Commoner" dying in the defence of freedom's greatest rebellion, have kept their pet painters at Jersey City for weeks, ready to leave for Washington on a telegram. Immense efforts have been made, not wholly without success, to invest the mock trial of the impeachment with a sort of fectitious solemnity by pathetic representations of the "dying" leader of the Radicals lifting his skinny and moribund arms with feverish unnatural energy, to strike this long last blow in defence of "great moral ideas!"

But still the dying man dies not. On the contrary, every fresh announcement of his immediately impending demise is sure to be followed within twenty-four hours by a particularly ferocious outburst of Radical spite and rage from the lips which we are so constantly assured are on the point of receiving the awful seal of Azrael.

In the name of decency and humanity we submit that of this sort of thing the country has had enough. Is nothing to be held sacred? Patriotism, honor, loyalty—all these grand old words we have seen prostituted to the basest uses, till the sound of them becomes as the "Nehustan" of Scripture, "mere brass" in men's ears. Let us at least be spared the spectacle of Death debauched to drum up the passions of a party; of life's supreme solemnity abused to salve with reference the malignant utterances of an old man whose gray hairs have not brought him wisdom, and whose own sufferings have taught him no mercy for his kind.—*N. Y. World.*

REPUBLICAN COWARDS.—With one word, Representative Kerr, of Indiana, put a fitting stigma on the party which dares not trust its fate to the votes of the free men of the United States, but seeks, by disfranchising whites and enfranchising blacks, to cheat for a verdict in its own favor. They are cowards.

"But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) was pleased to say, in the course of his remarks, that any man who feared the domination of the negro race in this country was a coward.

"Mr. Speaker, is it evidence of courage to court the domination of negroes? Is it statesmanship to introduce into the body of electors, the governing and law-making classes, the most inferior, ignorant, and corruptible races on the earth? Such a policy has not been tolerated or adopted by any government, people or party known to history, except the present Radical party in this country. A government which rests upon and can only be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people cannot be safely committed to such guardians.

"Ah, Mr. Speaker, who are the cowards in this country to-day? Are the Democratic party—a party whose fidelity to principle has been characterized by a degree of courage and self-sacrifice that has known no parallel in the history of political parties or of civil government. I will tell you who the cowards are; they are those white men of this country who marshal themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, who are afraid to meet the Democratic party, their white fellow-citizens, in a fair hand-to-hand fight before the people of this country, of their own race, blood and lineage, but seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population. They are those who are the cowards. Yes, *they are afraid to appeal for support to, and abide the verdict of their own race. They tremble as convicted criminals before such a tribunal,* and by an unnatural and unjust exercise of power appeal for support to a race utterly incompetent either to govern or support themselves. They fear to avow before the country the principles on which they stand. Let it not be said that the members of the Democratic party are cowards because they fear negro domination. We have no fear when we have only to do battle before the intelligence and virtue of the people of this country; but when we are compelled to meet the ignorance and barbarism and stupidity and vice of the country, manipulated by a political party in power, then we do fear for the welfare of the country. It is then, and then only, that we confess to any trepidation; it is not because we fear the negro. The negro has no power in this country; and *when you establish your system of government in the South the whole effect of it will be to make tyrants of yourselves and slaves of everybody else,* the negro as well as the white man."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.—The Democratic State Convention which convened in Harrisburg on the 4th inst., was characterized by great harmony and unity of purpose. If the spirit of concession, of broad and comprehensive patriotism is to be an indication of the coming political struggle, the result in October cannot be doubted. The delegates coming up from the ranks of the party, feeling the importance of the present state of political affairs; the necessity for prompt, harmonious and united action on the part of the conservatives of the good old Commonwealth, to wrest power from the assassins, Jacobins and Tyrants who for years have held sway in the Council Chambers of the State and Nation; of man who pander to every influence to retain power, and to continue the present state of anarchy, tyrany and misrule; of men who have adhered to no well tested principles of sound governmental policy, but by acts alike disgraceful and dishonest, have endeavored to break down every barrier created by wise men to prevent the liberties of the people from being taken entirely away. Feeling these things, knowing that the political safety of the Government lay only through the Democratic policy, our Representatives met in a spirit that governed the men who formed the Constitution and secured to their decendants equal justice and universal freedom, and by resolve and act pledged themselves to a rigid adherence to those time-honored principles which have ever been advocated by the Democratic party; a derivation of which has involved the Nation in a sea of trouble, and ocean of debt, and nearly wrecked and destroyed every vestige of liberty, and that the only and the true road to renewal of former peace and prosperity is by coming back to those safe and time-honored principles of the past, which have been tested and found correct. The selection of the standard bearers are among those the most honored and tried of the party. They are true Democrats, competent men, and the unanimity which marked their nomination, is a sure index of their fitness for the high offices which they are selected to fill. Luzerne county will give her full share of Democratic votes toward the election of these gallant men thus placed in nomination.—*Scranton Register.*

OUR CANDIDATES.—The Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on the 4th inst., put in nomination for Auditor General, Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette, one of the most talented, active and energetic young men of the State, and one, who for his abilities as well as for his past services, merits and will receive the undivided support of the Democracy of the State at the election in October next.

For Surveyor General, General Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county, was nominated. Of General Ent, it is unnecessary that we should say anything in commendation, in this locality, where he has been known from his youth upward.

These nominations will secure the united vote of the Democrats and Conservatives of the State. And such a Union at the polls, cannot fail of success. The election of Boyle and Ent is already a fixed fact.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

THE NOMINATIONS.—As standard-bearers in the fight, the convention placed in nomination men who will command the respect of all fairminded citizens, no matter what may be their political opinions or predilections. Charles E. Boyle, the nominee for Auditor General, is an able, honest and upright man; a lawyer of established reputation, who has represented Fayette county in the State Legislature, and has all the qualifications for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office for which he has been selected. He is popular with the masses, and will poll a heavy vote. Gen. W. H. Ent, of Columbia county, a brave soldier, and a citizen well known and universally respected, is the nominee for Surveyor General. This is a good selection and completes a ticket which will be fully endorsed by the people at the polls.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

IN the matter of "fastness," young England has at last fairly beaten young America. A young lad was recently brought before a Liverpool magistrate, charged with embezzling nine pounds from his employer. On investigation it appeared that the boy, less than fourteen years old, had spent the money in entertaining his sweetheart, aged twelve, with pleasure trips on Sunday, donkey rides, and other refreshments. The young lady testified to this effect, and also averred that she had frequently drawn on the youth to the amount of two or three shillings, and that her drafts were honored through a female friend who acted as messenger. The young scapegrace admitted the charge, and cooly told the magistrate that he "allowed Miss Taylor six shillings a week."

THE clerk of a store carried to a lady's house a package of goods which she had bought. On ringing the bell he heard a sharp nasal voice ask "Who's there?" "It is I, madame. I have brought the piece of silk you bought this morning." "Who's there?" asked the voice again in the same tone. The young man repeated his answer impatiently. "Have you been to dinner, Polly?" continued the voice. The clerk was having a chat with a parrot that had been left alone in the house.

M. WORMS, who is playing the part of Armand Duval in the play known as Camille, at St. Petersburg, received recently a boquet enclosing a ring, a pin and a set of shirt buttons, of the value of four thousand dollars, with a note saying only, "To Armand Duval from his Margaret." The actor sent them back by the bearer, with the message, "I am not Armand Duval, I do not know Margaret, and I have a wife." The sender of the present was a lady of high rank, and M. Worms knew who she was.

A NEGRO appeared in Court at Richmond, Va., on Saturday, and asked to be naturalized, saying he was a native of Portugal. The judge told him that he could register as a voter under act of Congress.

ISN'T a woman wet enough with a cataract in her eye, a waterfall on her head, a creek in her back, forty springs in her skirt, high tied shoes, and a notion in her head?

MRS. PROFESSOR ANDERSON, whose husband didn't kill himself, is in Philadelphia, and says everybody has lied about her.

BELLS and priests may call others to holiness, and know nothing of it themselves.

WOMEN often go to the destruction of their husbands' fortunes through buy-ways.

A Poor family in Buffalo has been living on roast rat.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the re-appearance of the seventeen year locusts. These insects made their first chronicled appearance here in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seventeen years after that time. They last appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distant recollection.

KEEP IN GOOD HUMOR.—It is no great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the minor miseries that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish and always disgraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another. But even that noble rage seldom mends the matter.

ATTEND TO THE STAMPS.—Some people never think of a revenue stamp on letters: yet some letters require stamping as much as a note or deed. Under the Internal revenue laws, letters acknowledging the receipt of either drafts, checks or money, exceeding twenty dollars, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents, the same as if a formal receipt had been given for so much money. This fact is sometimes forgotten, or is not known, even by good business men.

A GOOD SIGN.—According to the experience of old men, who draw their knowledge from the great book of Nature, backed by experience, it is evident that the coming season will be a fruitful one. According to immemorable tradition, if the snows of March cluster to the boughs of trees, it is a sure sign that the *fruit* trees will yield a bountiful harvest. We have noticed the storms of late, and find that the snow remains in thick coatings on the trees; therefore, if the sign fails not, we shall be blessed with a plentiful supply of fruit. We suppose the late frosts have something to do with it, but it is more than probable that the March sign governs the May frosts.

WHAT PLEASURE IS IT TO PAY ONE'S DEBTS.—It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances. It removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection. It promotes the future confidence which is so very interesting to the honest mind; it opens a prospect of being really supplied with what we want on future occasions; it leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of a business reputation.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION has recently been made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in reference to the liability to taxation, by the county, of manufactories established by railroad companies for the construction of rolling stock. The companies may be authorized under their charters to carry on such works, yet only so much of their property as is indispensably necessary to running the road is exempt from local taxation. The protection of the extensive piles of buildings put up by many companies falls upon the residents of the vicinity, and it is only fair that a share of the burden shall be borne by the owners. The stock of the corporation may be owned by persons living far removed from the locality in question, and the tax upon the share will not inure to the benefit of the county where the real estate is situated. The court hold that the property, which is merely useful by enabling the company to conduct its operations more profitably and conveniently than when under the control of other persons, is liable to taxation. Machine, blacksmith, carpenter and paint shops fall within this description, and must pay their shares of the local rates.

SKELETON OF A MAN FOUND IN THE WOODS.—On the 19th inst., a party of men and boys, while out gunning, near Raab's in the neighborhood of Ringtown, discovered the skeleton of a man. He appeared to be well dressed, having on new boots, good clothing, &c. About his clothes were found a catholic prayer book, a pistol, some keys, three clay pipes and a watch chain. When found he was lying on a declivity; about him were his hat and overcoat. A coroner's jury was empanneled, who, after viewing the case, came to the conclusion that he was one of the party who, about a year ago, attacked the house of Mr. Henry Rapp, near the place above mentioned, where Mr. Johnson was killed, and Mr. Rapp severely wounded. It is supposed, from circumstantial evidence, that the man, after being shot by Johnson, left the main body of assailants and took to the woods, (he being tracked in the direction for some distance) tying a handkerchief (which was found on him) around his body to prevent the blood from dropping and thus enable his pursuers to track him. Persons living in the neighborhood had often noticed the exuvia, peculiar to a dead body lying exposed, but could not account for it. Remarkable to state, the skin was in a good state of preservation, but everything else, save the bones, was decayed. The body was lying twenty yards from the road, and had, it is supposed, been there since the 21st of last March, just a year ago. His remains were buried on the spot.—*Pottsville Standard.*

GOOD ADVICE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following sensible advice to a large class of persons, who wish to suddenly become rich or receive big wages without rendering an equivalent therefor:

SWINDLING THE POOR AND UNEMPLOYED.—We find it necessary to repeat our frequent warning to persons who are led away by advertisements and circulars, tempting them to spend their money, in the hope of growing rich by the expenditure of a few dollars in gift enterprises and lotteries, or in the expectation of getting lucrative situations, if they only deposit a small sum as security. The latest phase of this latter form of swindle is to be found in advertisements like the following: "A young man, with a little capital, can secure a good situation; pay $20 a week." When the applicants apply, they find that the advertiser pretends to want a partner with $250, to go into a "business," which business has no existence except in the brain of the swindler, and the deluded young man who advances the $250 goes to the place the next day to find it shut up, and the "business" partner has run away with the money and the "business" too. A little thought would save people from being caught in these traps. Substantial business men very seldom require of their clerks to put $250 or any other sum into the business; nor is it necessary for any employer to advertise a situation that pays "$20 a week." Such situations very seldom go a-begging in that way. We have endeavored to banish all such swindling advertisements from the *Ledger*; but, in spite of all our care, an occasional one will accidentally escape observation in time to keep it out.

A NEW AMERICAN INVENTION.—The *Continental Gazette*, a paper published in Paris, says: "Mr. Robert Gray, of Erie, Pennsylvania, arrived in Paris with a new invention in firearms. This is a Battery Gun, with the most deadly power of any arm yet produced, supplied with a series of cylinders and loaded with the usual rifle cartridges. It can be fired with a rapidity of 1,900 shots per minute. Mr. Gray has been so fortunate as have an immediate interview with the Emperor on his arrival, and an opportunity to thoroughly explain the great advantages of the Douglas Battery."

SELLING LIQUORS TO MINORS.—If there is a law upon our statute books which is of a strong and binding character, it is that prohibiting hotel and saloon keepers selling liquors to persons of tender years. Liquor, says with truth the Reading *Times*, is terrible in effect when indulged in by men grown to mature years, but upon the young it is still more terrible in its effects, and the law wisely steps in and punishes by fine and penalty, any one engaged in the traffic, from so doing, and if they do so holds them responsible to the law.

PORK AS FOOD.—A cotemporary journal has the following on the value of pork as food. Its views are quite sensible. "There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed, or some fatty meat, for the support of life; while at the South vegetable diet is better. But whether the hog should be eaten, depends on the manner in which he is kept. If he is kept as a mere scavenger, on filth and rottenness, the meat would be unfit to eat, as its food must enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animal that lives upon the filth and waste of cities, should be rejected as food. But if the hog can be kept cleanly and on proper food, pork is as healthy as beef, poultry or fish.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—*Horrible Fate of a Young Man.*—On Monday morning last, Frank Sage, a lad about 17 years of age, employed by W. H. Shaw, came to his death under circumstances most sudden and shocking. He had harnessed the horse to the market wagon, at Mr. Shaw's barn, and it appears as if, when they started he dropped one line, and he stepped upon the forward spring to reach it, the horse being in motion. His foot probably slipped and was caught in the spring, his head falling to the ground alarming the horse who ran away, dragging him in that position, down the plank road, and Main street to the Methodist church, where they were stopped. When extricated from the wagon, he gasped a few times, and breathed his last. The street was exceedingly rough, being frozen hard, and he was dragged the entire distance, his foot being fastened, and his head and body striking upon the rough ground. When taken up, all his clothing was stripped from his body, his face was destroyed his eyes torn out and the flesh stripped from his arms. He was the only son of a widow, and a bright intelligent boy.—*Towanda Reporter.*

RAILROAD GRADES.—The highest elevation overcome in Pennsylvania, in a single rise, by a locomotive road, is on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from the Delaware river, where it is 288 feet above tide, to the Pocano summit, which is 1,960 feet above tide, making the altitude surmounted 1,661 feet. Scranton is 739 feet above tide and 1,219 feet below the summit. The Moosic summit on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, between Honesdale and Carbondale is 1,888 feet above tide. The summit on the two Lehigh companies' roads near Wilkesbarre is 1,630 feet above tide. Wilkesbarre is 517 feet above tide; elevation overcome, 1,103 feet, which is accomplished on a grade of 96 feet in the mile.

To get out of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal basins across the water shed to the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, greater elevation is overcome than is encountered at the Allegheny mountain. True, the Allegheny summit is higher above the tide than any other mountain in Pennsylvania, but the Allegheny is twice as many miles distant from tide water as the Wyoming, Pocono and Moosic, which rise between the Northern coal fields and the great markets.

SIX WOMEN STRIP A MAN NAKED AND TORTURE HIM WITH HOT IRONS AND BURNING STICKS—*He Expires in Great Agony.*—We find the following in the Guelph (Canada) *Advertiser*, and though not a local occurrence, will be interesting to our readers: "We have received accounts from the neighboring township of Caledon, which purports to be the particulars of a deed that surpasses in cold-blooded atrocity and fiendish malignity anything we remember in the annals of Canada. A short time ago, a middle-aged man by the name of Wm. Wright, a shoemaker, was in a tavern at the village of Alton, along with six women—including a mother and her daughter, four other misses—and four young men. The names of all these persons are known to us. A kind of party was got up, and they arrived at the inn in a body.

The unfortunate Wright had been about the place two or three days, under the influence of liquor. It does not appear whether any previous enmity existed between them, or that it was a tipsy frolic; but soon after finding him, the ladies took hold and undressed him. He was naturally a strong man, but whisky had such a power over him that they accomplished their purpose with tolerable ease. They stripped him stark naked, and then amused themselves by tickling, pinching, scratching and otherwise maltreating him. We have not heard what part the four men took in the affair, or who first proposed the use of fire.

The girls, however, soon armed themselves with hot irons, burning sticks, coals, &c., and began to sear and roast him in the most frightful and diabolical manner. The poor wretch struggled and groaned piteously for his release, but they would not desist until they had tortured him to the utmost, and literally covered his body with wounds. He lingered in unutterable anguish, till death stepped in to relieve his misery. Deceased was unmarried. We have not yet heard the result of the Coroner's inquest, but surely the jury can find nothing in the case to excuse such ruthless barbarity."

A CERTAIN clerk recently made the following comment on Pocahontas: Said he, "Pocahontas was a great man. Pocahontas was a noble, kind-hearted and true man." "Hold on," cried his companion, "Pocahontas was a woman." "She was, eh!" said he, "well, that's just my luck; how am I expected to know? I never read the Bible."

FACTS TO BE PONDERED.

WHO ARE REBELS AGAINST THE LAWS, AND TRAITORS TO THE GOVERNMENT?

At an anti-slavery meeting in New York, May, 1844—

Resolved, That *secession from the Union* is the duty of every Abolitionist.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union rivets the chains of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be *over the remains of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.*

Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to *dissolve the American Congress.*

Our claim is DISUNION, breaking up the States.—*Wendell Phillips.*

The Union is a lie—I am for its overthrow—UP WITH THE FLAG OF DISUNION.—*W. L. Garrison.*

It [the Republican] is the first sectional party ever organized in the country. It does not know its own face, and calls itself national; but it is not national—it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North, pledged against the South.—*Wendell Phillips.*

Senator Hale, in 1850, presented two petitions, praying Congress to devise some plan for the *dissolution of the American Union.* These petitions received three votes—*John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward, S. P. Chase.*

I can conceive of a time when this *Constitution shall not be in existence*, when we shall have an *absolute military dictatorial Government.*—*N. P. Banks*, 1856.

The Constitution is the father of all our troubles. The only hope of the slave is over the ruins of the Government, and of the American Church.—*Hery Ward Beecher*, 1860.

The dissolution of the Union is not primarily a question of conscience, but of policy. We made the Union, and we have the *right to unmake it*, if we choose.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows*, 1858.

I have no doubt that the free and slave States. *The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South.*—*J. S. Pike.*

You call this (agitation and disregard of law) revolution. IT IS. WE NEED REVOLUTION. WE MUST AND WILL HAVE IT. LET IT COME!—*Carl Schurz*, 1860.

In 1856 Sumner predicts war, as the result of the "irrepressible conflict—"*War, fratricidal, parricidal war—an accumulated wickedness, beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals!*"

"Then, the free States and slave States of the Atlantic, divided and warring with each other, would disgust the free States of the Pacific, and they would have *abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from a Union*, productive no longer of peace, safety and liberty to themselves."—Thus Wm. H. Seward, in 1847, encouraged secession.

"*If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility; and finally they will* BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY, AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD.—*Daniel Webster.*

THE "KILLQUICK RAILROAD."

The Omaha *Herald* enlarges upon the superior attractions of this new railroad route, which, it says, has just been completed, and will be open to passenger traffic as soon as a proper agent can be found to sell the tickets. It announces:

Through tickets daily for eternity, and all stations beyond the grave, connecting closely with ferries at the river Styx, for all points on the other side of Jordan. Passengers should take no other route. The cheapest and shortest way to the Tomb. It is with a great deal of pleasure that the officers of this road announce its completion.

This road has been carefully built by experienced workmen, who have graduated at the best slaughter-houses in the land. The scenery along the line is remarkably fine, consisting principally of yawning chasms, charming precipices, and shaky tresties. The rails are laid very loose, and without extra spikes, which, when the cars are going at full speed, keeps the passenger in delightful motion, settles his dinner, and sometimes his "hash," most effectually.

The coaches are all of wood, which, in case of accident, always splinter, and thus give passengers holding insurance tickets a chance to make a little money, with an occasional prize, in case of death. The seats are constructed on an entirely new plan, being made in the shape of a coffin, so that the holder of a ticket, in case of accident, can be immediately boxed up and sent home.

The stoves are of a new and unique pattern, and known as the Railway Cooking Stoves. It is calculated that, with a good fire, a first-class passenger can be thoroughly cooked in ten or fifteen minutes, although much more speed can be attained if necessary.

The attention of the traveling public is directed to the new and unique style of tombstones, furnished by this company to those purchasing through tickets.

A large corps of undertakers at each station, and elegant hearse cars accompany each train.

The sleeping cars upon this road are got up regardless of expense, and passengers can sleep without fear of being awakened by noise of their conductors.

In fact most of our passengers never wake up after once getting to sleep.

Wives having cross husbands, have them purchase tickets on this route; they will never scold again.

The Government is about to do away with capital punishment, criminals being furnished with tickets over this line.

Death is certain, and the system of hanging is thus avoided.

Revolvers, poison and butcher knives on each train for the amusement and use of patrons when they are tired of riding.

No repairs are allowed on coaches, the wheels, axles, and boilers being used till they break or burst. Coroners on each train.

Collisions enevitable and explosions sure. Persons wishing to reach the mansions in the skies, ask for tickets *via* this line.

Life insurance tickets furnished gratis to those desiring the same.

THE Pennsylvania steel works at Harrisburg, give employment to 100 hands.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Pennsylvania *steal works* at Harrisburg do better than that. Besides employing "100 hands," they have also a large number of Pasters and Folders, Messengers, Door keepers, Marshals, Clerks, Presidents, Superintendents, Engineers, Deputies, Scrubbers, Washers, Grocers, Jobbers, Painters, Upholsters and any number of young ones called "Pages."—*Reading Eagle.*

THE ARMLESS ARTIST.

Cæsar Ducornet was born in Lille, France, January 10th, 1806. Born, as he was, without arms, what was there for him to do, even in this busy world? Each foot had but four toes, but he early learned to use these to advantage. When very young, he could with ease throw a ball, cut with a knife, and draw lines on the floor with chalk, and could even cut figures on paper with his mother's scissors. He early became a good penman. From this he passed to drawing, and, naturally enough, to painting, the wide space between his great toe and the next enabling him to grasp his brushes firmly. At the age of thirteen his progress astonished Watteau, professor at the school of design in Lille, who received him as a pupil. Only three years later he took the first prize for a drawing of the human figure from nature. After this he pursued his studies in Paris. He was of lively temperament, and when in conversation he became animated, he was in the habit of gesticulating with his legs, as other persons do with their arms. Some one has described a visit to his painting room, which is interesting:

"Across the whole extent of the canvas ran, with incredible agility, like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head, with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever the apparition passed along the canvas he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvas, up and down and across the steps and stages of which climbed, and crouched, and twisted—it is impossible to describe how—the shapeless being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to his body; and that each of his feet wanted a toe. By one of his feet he held a palette—by the other a pencil; in his mouth he also held a large brush and second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled, and writhed, and painted, in a manner more than marvelous; a voice musical, grave, and sonorous, saluting us by name, invited us to be seated. Then the apparition glided down the whole length of the scaffold to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled toward us, and with a bound established himself on the sofa at our side. We watched him with interest and had a long conversation with him. He told us he had been born without arms, and had been a painter ten years, and was now making money by his art. He used his feet with almost as much ease as people do their hands, holding his palette in his left one, and his brush in the right, as though all his toes were fingers, changing them with the most perfect facility, and even thrusting his foot into his pocket, as another man would his hand. He wrote his name for us with great rapidity, and well, and told us he shaved himself.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Radical carpet-baggers are making desperate efforts to keep the North in a ferment. It is the only way in which they can succeed in their desperate schemes against the Southern States. The most trivial incident is tortured into a plot against the Union, and things the most innocent in themselves are magnified into the greatest offences against the Government. Thus we find the following circulated in nearly all the Radical newspapers, in the hope of misleading the public, and adding to the oppressive legislation which the present Congress is only too willing to force upon the South:

"Jeff. Davis is in New Orleans, so is Gen. Hancock. The Fire Department got up a parade of all the fire companies in the city, thirty in number. They march to the tune of the Bonnie Blue Flag to the St. Charles Hotel, where they halted to give nine cheers, repeated, to the leader of the 'lost cause.' In passing the headquarters of Gen. Hancock, they did not cheer. Only six of the thirty companies carried the national flag. The others carried the ones left with them by the President as a reward for valor and patriotism at the memorable massacre of July last."

About the only truth in the above is the fact that Gen. Hancock and Jefferson Davis were in the city on the 4th of March, when the annual celebration of the Fire Department took place. All the rest is sheer fabrication, intended to add fuel to the partisan hostility which has been arrayed against the South.—*New Orleans Times.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We publish the proceedings of the Convention held at Harrisburg last week. The candidates selected are good men, of unquestioned ability and tried courage. They will receive such a vote at the October election as no Democrats have for several years past. Charles E. Boyle, our nominee for Auditor General, hails from Fayette county, and has represented his county in the Assembly in such a faithful manner as to win golden opinions from the State at large, as well as his immediate constituents. General W. H. Ent, our nominee for Surveyor General, has a record of which the Democracy may well be proud. He served three years in the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and raised from private to Colonel before the regiment was mustered out, afterward received the brevet of a Brigadier General, and sustained the doctrines of the Democratic party throughout—fighting to "restore the Union," and not to disrupt it. We can enter on the Fall campaign with cheerfulness, sure of success, as we have candidates nominated whose private and political characters are above suspicion, and our whole strength can be polled to elect them. They will be endorsed by the people.—*Clearfield Republican.*

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—His Honor Mayor Banks last evening sent into the First Branch of the City Council a message vetoing the ordinance for the relief of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad. As the members of the City Council have already passed a very decided opinion upon the merits of this measure, which we are satisfied they did after intelligent and mature consideration, and as the interests of the city require the immediate construction of the road in question, and as the city will obtain large additional security for a loan which is now unproductive should the ordinance be invalid, and as the City Council has very good legal authority to sustain its action, we presume that the members, with all proper respect for his Honor and his advisers, will quietly but firmly adhere to the opinion they have already deliberately, and with unusual unanimity, expressed.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A TESTY husband told his wife they could not agree, and must divide the house. "Very well," said she, "you take the outside."

THE GIANT OSTRICH OF MADAGASCAR.—In the year 1850 two enormous eggs, found in the bed of a stream in Madagascar, were sent to Paris, accompanied by a small portion of a skeleton, and on a careful examination by the naturalists of the Garden of Plants, it was ascertained that the remains belonged to a species of the ostrich family, of vastly greater size, however, than any now known to exist. The largest of these eggs measured about thirteen and a half inches by nine, and was estimated to be equal in capacity to six eggs of the African ostrich, twelve of the American, and to twelve dozens of those of the common hen. A cast of this egg is, we believe, in the magnificent museum of our Academy of Natural Sciences. The bird itself was supposed to have been nearly fourteen feet high. Another nearly perfect egg of this bird, named *aepyornis maximus* by the Paris naturalists, was sent a few years ago to London, where it sold for an enormous price, and during the present year still another has reached Paris. This was found in a sandy alluvium, at a depth of about five feet, and is entirely perfect, with the exception of a small hole at one end, through which it had probably been emptied by some native in early times. The dimensions of this egg are much the same as the one referred to; the capacity is about five hundred cubic inches, or more than two gallons.

Remains of these gigantic eggs are not very numerous among the natives of that portion of Madagascar where they are found, and are used as drinking vessels. Perfect specimens are, however, very rare. There is a tradition in the country that the bird is still in existence in the interior, although this is very improbable. That, like the Dodo, the Solitaire and the Great Auk, it has disappeared within the historical period, is quite credible. The natives maintain that the bird laid one egg, always dying soon after.

AN ACT OF CRUELTY.—Mr. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is certainly excusable for turning an honest penny by setting Mr. Grant, the father of the General of that name, at work to puff into eminence his son. But Bonner has much to answer for, in beguiling from a respectable obscurity an innocent old gentleman, and inducing him to display his egotism and garrulity in the futile attempt to make a great man out of a very ordinary boy. If the father had sufficient power of discernment to see in his son Ulysses the germs of greatness, why did he not give him a better situation than that of a porter in his leather store in Galena, at a salary of forty dollars a month—a small pittance for a man with a family? The elder Grant boasts of having been able to give each of his children $25,000, after retaining enough to support himself and family in at least comfortable circumstances. Why, then, did he not out of that abundance, give the great and brilliant Ulysses, the small sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to purchase an outfit, when he was offered the commission of a lieutenant-colonel? Why was it that it was left for a former partner of the elder Grant, E. A. Collins, Esq., to furnish the means for procuring that outfit, after the positive refusal of the father and brother to advance him a dollar for that purpose? We would respectfully suggest that the least said on a subject like this by the relatives of General Grant, with a view to improve his chance for the Presidency, will be the most easily mended. A judicious "reticence" is a very good thing in its place.—*Cleaveland Plaindealer.*

A SWEET AND SOUR APPLE.—Mr. Z. A. Gilbert, writing to the Maine *Farmer*, says: Captain Benjamin Allen, of Green, Maine, rises in his orchard a variety of apples which is a great pomological curiosity, as well as a puzzle. It is made up of alternate sections of sweet and sour, each section including about one-eighth of the apple. When the apple is well grown, the sections are regular and vary but little, if any, in different apples, and they are always distinct. In size, form and keeping propensities, it resembles the Rhode Island Greening—in fact, the sour part is that kind of apple. When first picked, the whole apple is of a greenish color, and the sweet and sour sections are not easily distinguished; but as it matures the sweet sections assume a rich yellow color, peculiar to the greening. My father obtained scions from Mr. Allen's orchard, and for many years raised some of the apples, but the tree was blown down, and now, I think, there are none to be found only in Mr. Allen's orchard. Many a time I have seen my father, when he had company, surprise them by cutting first a piece of sour apple for them to taste, and adjoining that a piece of sweet, from the same apple. The tree now in Mr. Allen's orchard was grafted many years ago, but I think no one knows where the scions came from. How was such a variety produced? Was it a natural growth from the seed, or was it produced by artificial means? I think it must have been done by artificial means, but what those means were, would probably need some experiment to prove.

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county, is a self-made man. He is a practical printer. For several years he was editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, the old organ of the Democracy of Fayette county. At the same time he studied law, and soon after being admitted to the bar, was chosen District Attorney. He served the past two years in the State Legislature, and in that short time established a State reputation which has given him the nomination for the high office to which he has been selected. Mr. Boyle is yet a young man—we presume not much over thirty years of age. He is a lawyer of ability, and above all, a man of high character—strictly honest and fair in all transactions, and will make a competent and faithful officer. He is a good public speaker, and sound in the Democratic faith. His election can and must be made sure.—*Clarion Democrat.*

ACCORDING to Wendell Phillips, the President is to be deposed, not because he has violated any law, but "because the man, either by his wishes or perverseness, had set himself systematically to serve the South from the verdict of history, and from the necessity of the epoch in which we are living. This is the great crime." "I do not care," says Mr. Phillips, "whether Andrew Johnson has slipped on the statue, or not." Phillips speaks the truth. Andrew Johnson is to be degraded from his high office, because he has declined to become *particeps criminis* in the high crime of substituting the decrees of partisan caucus for the Constitution he has sworn to uphold and defend, and the laws he has sworn to defend.

A MODEST woman must often neither see nor hear.

A WILD WOMAN IN TEXAS.—The Liberty, Texas, *Gazette* is responsible for the following. It is a little Munchausenish, and we have only to rely on the well established reputation of the *Gazette* for veracity for its correctness:

In the Grand Cane neighborhood in this county, a short time ago, a gentleman in the depths of the forest, suddenly came upon a woman, as wild and almost as fleet, as an untamed deer. After a brisk chase of some distance, the gentleman on horseback overtook the wonderful creature, when she halted, and he found her to be a medium sized, middle aged, well formed woman, with long, dark hair and clear, blue eyes. She was in a state of nudity save a girdle of gray moss about her loins. Her body and her limbs were covered with a beautiful coat of hair about four inches long. She was much frightened and seemed unable to talk, but must have comprehended signs as in reply to motions of the gentleman by which he sought to induce her to accompany him out of the woods, she constantly pointed to her own forest home. Finally, the gentleman endeavored to compel her to go the way he desired, by getting before her, and by threatening gestures with his gun, and she becoming enraged, seized a club, and turning upon him with the fury of a demon, and it was only by the speed imparted to his steed by a liberal use of the spurs, that he kept out of her way. After driving off her pursuer, she resumed the direction she had so constantly pointed, and was soon out of sight. The gentleman followed, and after going some distance, came upon her home. Three trees, standing near each other, in a triangular form, with the spaces between them walled up with brush and moss, made her moss bed between them, secure from the rude blasts of winter, and comparatively secure from the pitiless rain. The only stores that were discovered were a few nuts and some four or five bushels of acorns. Very wild stories of this wild woman have been rife in the upper part of the county for some time, but she was believed to be a myth, by all except those who claimed to have had glimpses of her. Now, however, her existence, description, and the vicinity, at least, of her whereabouts, is established beyond controversy. Her early capture may be regarded as within the range of probability, as concentrated efforts is being made to that end.

THE WAY THE JAPANESE FIGHT.—Accounts from the Japanese civil war, which has fairly begun, show that while that astute people are ahead of the Chinese in already having adopted the occidental *armes de precision*, and breech-loaders at that, they fight in pretty much the old Chinese gong style after all. A letter to an English paper describes them as "going out in the morning and fighting till ten; then breakfasting, and fighting till three; then dining, and going home with one man killed and another frightened to death." They need a few Christians to teach them the art of wholesale murder over there. The Dimios have shown their shrewdness in one thing, however, they have played a very Disraelish trick on Stotsbashi, the late Tycoon, and, stealing his reform thunder, insist now on opening more ports to foreigners than at first they objected to his doing.

FORNEY says "the people of the United States owe it to the Radical party that their nation is respected in Europe." How much we are respected there, is seen in the fact, that in London, the securities of the United States are quoted below those of Turkey, Chili, Peru and Morrocco. Even the Denmark securities of four per cent. interest, sell higher than the six per cent. bonds of the United States. Such is our credit in Europe. How was it in the good old days of Democratic rule?

THREE prisoners in the jail of Bartholomew county, Indiana, made their escape a few nights ago. The mode of escape was ingenious. The walls of the building are of limestone, and the stove-pipe entered a flue in the solid stonework. The pipe was taken from the flue and the blaze of the hot coal fire thrown upon the stone. When the stones became sufficiently hot, cold water was thrown upon them causing them to flake off in large pieces. This was continued until a hole sufficiently large to admit of egress was made.

THEODORE TILTON was in Washington the other day and made the following remark to a rather dull member of the House, who, elevating his glasses to the gallery, said: "What would you do, Mr. Tilton, if you could not distinguish your friends in the gallery?" "Why, sir," replied Mr. T., "I would try to distinguish myself on the floor!"

CHARLES G. LELAND is the man who said that "a New Englander's idea of hell was a place where everybody had to mind his own business," which is as crisp as Macaulay's saying that the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

KING THEODORE of Abyssinia once saw a beautiful girl with a band of roving beggars. He offered to marry her to a farmer, but she declined, saying she preferred to beg. "But you must have the right to beg." He had her foot and hand cut off.

A CONTRACT for the supply of a large quantity of Virginia granite, it is said, has recently been made for the purpose of paving the streets of New York. The Richmond papers claim that the Virginia granite is the best in the United States.

SERGEANT BATES, with the American flag, arrived at Augusta, Georgia, on the 11th. His trip from Vicksburg has been a perfect ovation. He was received in Augusta by the citizens, and welcomed to the hospitality of the city by Lieut. Ellis.

A GENTLEMAN calling on his butcher to order something for dinner, was asked if he would like to have a saddle of mutton. "Why," said he, "would it not be better to have a bridle, as I should stand a better chance of getting a bit in my mouth."

GEN. SHERIDAN lately visited a white school and kissed some five hundred girls. The next day he visited a colored school and never kissed a single one. There go all your chances for the Presidency, little Phil.

"LET no man deceive himself," says Petrarch, "by thinking that the contagions of the soul are less than those of the body. They are yet greater; they sink deeper; and creep in more unsuspectingly."

IT is reported that a Southern Savings bank established by negroes, collapsed a few days ago because the depositors withdrew all their funds to attend a circus. Too much circus will carry its own antidote.

PATRIOT AND UNION.

HARRISBURG.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

Notice to the Public.

☞ C. L. WARD, ESQ., of Towanda, has kindly consented to attend to the interests of the PATRIOT AND UNION in the county of Bradford. Clubs, as well as single subscribers can account to him; and all payments made to him will receive due credit on the books at this office.

The Robinson-Shugart Case.

The morning mongrel organ, of the 25th, makes some statements in regard to the testimony in the Senatorial election case of Robinson versus Shugart, which are entirely unfounded and not in the slightest degree borne out by the evidence.

It says that a witness named O'Meara swore that certain fraudulent naturalization papers had been used; that he had been paid $500 by a Catholic priest to leave the State; that the priest could not be found until Tuesday last, when he appeared and testified to giving O'Meara $500 to leave the State, "and not appear and testify to the frauds which he knew had been committed by the Democracy of a certain election district in Clearfield county, in voting men on forged naturalization papers." That organ then adds:

"Here is the fraud plainly and solidly established. It is traced to the city of Philadelphia, where men had been engaged to prepare these forged naturalization papers; it is traced to the Democratic State Central Committee; it is traced to Clearfield county; it is brought out in the evidence of the hired agent of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, and it is corroborated by the Catholic Priest who paid the money, $500, to induce the absence of the witness to prove the fact."

The foregoing statements are not borne out by the testimony, for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Tracy, the priest, says he gave O'Meara $500, (as desired by the person who furnished the money,) but does *not* say that it was to prevent him from testifying in regard to the frauds committed at the election, in Clearfield county or elsewhere, on forged naturalization papers.

2. Clearfield county is not in the Twenty-first district, consequently it is not involved in the present contest, and none of the alleged illegal votes are charged as having been cast in a "certain election district" of that county.

3. Mr. Tracy says nothing about forged naturalization papers, and O'Meara's testimony in that regard is only hearsay.

4. There were no votes polled on fraudulent naturalization papers, unless they were cast for the Radical candidates by O'Meara.

5. There is full proof that all of the men who voted, except about six of them, were naturalized citizens and so entitled to vote, and that at least eight voted the Radical ticket under the lead of O'Meara.

6. It is proven that O'Meara was paid by the Radicals to vote his men for them, and the vote shows that at least eight of them were so voted.

7. O'Meara's testimony in regard to the fraudulent voting of five men is directly contradicted by positive proof that they did not so vote. James McDonald, a naturalized citizen, a soldier, and a Radical, is one of them.

8. There is not one word of proof to show that the Democratic State Committee ever authorized any false papers, or that it was in any way concerned with any, if such there were.

9. The testimony of Mr. Tracy, and of every other witness called to testify upon that subject, clearly shows that the "Democratic leaders" had nothing whatever to do with the matter of the alleged frauds.

10. Twelve men—one a justice of the peace, another an ex-member of the Legislature, and a third a soldier and a naturalized Radical voter—swear they would not believe O'Meara on oath.

11. Taking all the evidence before the committee, there is not a word to show that the Democratic organization or leaders had anything to do with the alleged frauds, as sworn to by O'Meara.

These facts show conclusively that the morning mongrel has based its loose statements upon the testimony of a person who cannot be believed on oath, and upon its own gross perversion of Mr. Tracy's testimony. Such conduct is disgraceful.

In regard to that organ's abuse and misrepresentation of Mr. Tracy, we have only to say that it is unwarranted by facts or decency. Mr. Tracy could have been found at any time—never having been out of the way. By coming forward voluntarily he showed that he felt he had done no wrong. He was the friend of O'Meara, and secured employment for him. Nowhere in his testimony is it shown that the $500 which he gave O'Meara was in any way connected with the alleged frauds.

If Mr. Robinson and his counsel are in any way connected with these gross perversions of the evidence before the Committee and misrepresentation of the Democratic party by their partisan press, they must certainly feel that their case is a bad one and needs the aid of a great many false braces to keep it from toppling over. If they really think they have a case it would be much more to their advantage to prevent the publication of such statements as those alluded to, which are devoid of the least shadow of proof, as they well know.

—Only one Radical township was left in Northampton county, at the late election.

Forty Millions of Useless Expenditure.

Our readers will thank us for calling attention to the extract here presented from the proceedings of the United States Senate, on the 21st of March, 1868. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to reduce the effective force of the army to 20,000 men. Upon this a debate ensued, in which the Senators who have relatives and friends as *officers* in the army, participated largely, and of course it was voted down. Our Senator, Buckalew, in his practical way, then submitted the following:

"That from and after the 1st day of May next, the army of the United States shall be reduced to a number not exceeding thirty thousand men, rank and file; and that the President of the United States proceed to make all necessary orders and regulations for mustering out men and officers, and to effect such reductions."

Mr. Buckalew said he submitted the amendment for the bona fide purpose of reform, believing that that number would be sufficient. If any emergency should arise, an army could be raised in a few weeks. They would thus rejoice the hearts of the people, and show that they were in earnest in the matter of economy.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, a Radical, remarked, among other things, that he had too much respect for Mr. B. to suppose he meant to place the Radicals on the record as opposed to economy! This delicious bit of obtuseness brought Wilson, of Mass., also a Radical, to the avowal that the army was being gradually reduced. Then why keep up the appropriation? The proposition of B. was voted down, all the Radicals, *including* Cameron, voting nay, except three—Ferry, of Conn.; Fowler, of Tenn., and Sprague, of R. I. It came out in the course of the debate that it costs annually, to keep each soldier, something over $2,000, and for an army of 56,000, officers and men, $112,000,000. The appropriation asked for is about $140,000,000; including the "Bureau," about $12,000,000 more. Stanton, however, is at the head of this branch of extravagance, and Grant looks on and "smiles." "The old man of the Sea" (Welles) asks for $40,000,000 for the navy, whereupon the greater and lesser lights of Radicalism raise a great commotion—at once cut him down to $19,000,000; order him to sell vessels not in service and to stop work at the navy yards. A pity it is, that Grant, or Stanton, or Thomas, or Congress, or whosoever's business it is does not order the sale of all useless horses, officers and old bureaus at present in the army, and thus save seventy or eighty millions of dollars each year to an oppressed and tax-ridden people!

The Infamous Doings of the Rump Starchamber.

The indecent haste with which the Rump conspirators are rushing the impeachment infamy through, without allowing the President's counsel reasonable time for preparation, will strike the people of the whole country as disgracefully horrible. Upon the opening of the case on the 13th, Mr. Stanbery asked for forty days to prepare an answer to the charges of the impeachment managers. He was given ten—until the 23d—from which take off the 13th and 23d, the days of appearance, and two Sundays, and only seven days were left in which to make preparation. On the 23d Mr. Stanbery asked for thirty days in which to prepare a defence; alleging that the President had been too busily engaged with official duties to consult with his counsel; that they had not even a document prepared or a witness summoned, and that if forced to proceed with the case immediately they would appear defenceless and unarmed. Manager Wilson thereupon declared that "Counsel should not be allowed time to educate themselves in the case," and the application for thirty days was therefore refused by a vote of yeas 12, nays 41—a strict party vote. Mr. Evarts then moved for a reasonable time, and Senator Johnson moved for ten days time, but the conspirators adjourned till Tuesday, the 24th, at one o'clock, without entertaining either motion.

These disgraceful acts of the Radical usurpers should rouse the indignation of every honest and just man in the land. Such conduct would damn any court in Christendom. Should this course of the conspirators be persevered in to the disgraceful end, they can rest assured that five years hence every rascal of them will be shunned and scorned by the American people as an accursed thing.

"SPOOKS."—In Tennessee there is a secret association of young men known as the "Ku Klux Klan," whose main object appears to be to furnish amusement, at the expense of the "ruling race." With theatrically constructed ghosts, mysteriously worded announcements, and other tricks which none but superstitious negroes would pay any attention to, they have created such a panic among the mass of blacks that the night meetings of the "loyal league" are almost unattended. The white trash leaders of the darkies are terribly angry at the success of these tricks, and are actively bestirring themselves to make it appear that the society has murderous and rebellious designs, in order thereby to secure its suppression by the military authorities. In this laudable effort to protect the darkies from ghosts and hobgoblins the Radical press of the North are rendering efficient aid by their usual falsifications. We expect that in a few days the Great Commoner will introduce and pass a bill through the Rump providing for the summary arrest and condign punishment of any and all ghosts caught in the act of frightening "colored citizens" whilst engaged in exercising their political rights.

The Alabama Bill—Ridiculous Shameful and Unlawful Provisions.

Both branches of the Rump have passed a bill for the establishment of a "provisional government" for Alabama, which is, to say the least, a specimen of legislation which never had a precedent since the days of the Goths and Vandals. It provides that the Radical candidates who were defeated at the late election for State officers shall take possession of the State government, and that the defeated Radical candidates for the Legislature shall assemble as a Legislature. This Legislature is then to again submit to the people, for ratification or rejection, the "constitution" which was rejected by the people at the time the Radical candidates (its own membership) were defeated. After the adoption of the "constitution," it is to be submitted to the Rump for approval, but not until the "Legislature of the proposed State organization" (the defeated Radicals aforesaid) shall have ratified the Fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution—the amendment which proposes to enforce an equality of civil and political rights for the negroes in every State of the Union. This done, the the negro State government can go on its way rejoicing.

It will be perceived that the bill recognizes the Radical candidates as having been elected and the "constitution" as having been defeated, although both candidates and "constitution" received the same number of votes and were both defeated under the "reconstruction" acts. The submission of the "constitution" to the people a second time is a sufficient admission that the State and legislative candidates nominated to serve under it, in the event of its adoption, were not elected. The offices for which they were candidates are not yet created, because the authority which proposed to create them is as yet no authority at all, and will not be until adopted as an organic law by the people. Again. The Federal Constitution says that amendments to it shall be valid only when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of the Union, hence no amendment ratified by a "provisional" legislature, composed of defeated black and tan candidates for offices having no existence, can have any validity whatever, and will not be recognized by the courts or the people of the country as of any binding force. The Rump Congress must not be allowed to create bodies out of defeated Radical candidates; to call them "legislatures," and through them force negro suffrage and equality into the Federal Constitution and upon every State in the Union.

It is high time for the people to cry "stop" to the nest of conspirators at Washington, who are rushing the country to destruction at railroad speed. Down with the brakes!

Apply the Gag and Rob the Treasury

The Appropriation bill, now on its passage, votes out of the Treasury four millions and a half of money to all sorts of purposes. Yesterday morning it came up in the Senate on third reading. Senator Wallace attempted to obtain the floor to move to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, and to reduce the size of the bill about $400,000, as shown by his proposed amendments. The Speaker refused to give him the floor, and yielded it to Connell, Errett, Ridgway, and others, who *called the previous question on the bill*, thus gagging the attempt to reduce the immense and unnecessary appropriations. On the motion to sustain the previous question the Democrats voted "no," and Messrs. Billingfelt, of Lancaster, and Brown, of Mercer, voted with them, but *the call for the previous question was sustained*, and the minority were thereby gagged. The main question then came up—"Shall the bill pass?"—and on that question all the Democrats and Messrs. Ridgway, Shoemaker, White, Billingfelt, Cowles and Stutzman, Radicals, voted "no," and the bill fell by a vote of yeas 12, nays 20.

This is the first time that the previous question has been sustained in the Senate upon the Appropriation bill; but, happily, the gross injustice thus attempted has met its deserved fate in the defeat of the bill itself. It is to be hoped that those who voted against the bill will now make every effort to strike from it every appropriation not honest or not warranted by the public necessity or requirements. The attempt of a portion of the Radicals to rush the bill through without allowing a fair discussion in regard to its provisions, shows that it will not bear scrutiny into its details. Let it be thoroughly sifted and canvassed, therefore, and if it be found that any Senator, or "ring" of Senators, has endeavored to subserve his own or his friends' private interests at the expense of the State Treasury, let him be held up to public scorn and contempt.

ONE OF THE BEAUTIES.—We understand that Elias Hale, who has been acting as clerk for the agents of Adams Express company at Philipsburg, in Centre county, absconded one day last week with five thousand dollars of the company's money, and a "fair but frail" creature whom he picked up in the vicinity of Tyrone. Hale is a leading light in the loyal league of Philipsburg; a big rooster on the mongrel dung hill, and high cock-a-lorum among the "loil" up in Centre. He was the individual who first started the stories about the Philipsburg election frauds, and has been one of the leading spirits in the effort to thwart the will of the people of the 21st Senatorial district, by throwing Mr. Shugart out of his seat.

FOLDING AND PASTING.—The Lower House of the Legislature has passed a resolution providing that hereafter the pasting and folding shall be done by contract, the bids for which shall not exceed $5,000. The resolution was offered by Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, a Radical, and he said that a party had informed him of his readiness to contract for the pasting and folding for both Houses for $3,000. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Riddle did not offer his resolution at the commencement of the session so as to apply to the present Legislature, which, like its Radical predecessors, is paying from $15,000 to $20,000 for that service, besides an unknown sum to persons whose names are on the pay rolls but who never perform any service. According to the resolution and statement, the State has been absolutely plundered this winter, in that department, (judged by previous years, and there has been no reform this winter) of from twelve to seventeen thousand dollars! These facts were not unknown to the Radicals at the commencement of the session, hence it is too late now to secure credit for reform measures which will amount to nothing because not applicable to anything over which they have control.

The succeeding Legislature will, of course, insist upon its right to give out its work and patronage in such a way as to suit itself. Mr. Riddle's resolution cannot bind it in the least. If that Legislature should contain a Radical majority, like the present and the past ones, it will, of course, have its crowd of political favorites and parasites to reward for political work, and certainly it will not be willing to forego the right to pay them out of the State Treasury for imaginary or insignificant services as pasters and folders, and really we do not think that the Radicals of the present Legislature would desire to deprive their friends of a succeeding Legislature of such a strong political leverage. This fact suggests an important consideration. Perhaps Mr. Riddle and his Radical friends are of the opinion that the next Legislature will be Democratic, and hence are desirous of depriving the Democracy of that prolific source for rewarding political friends when they come into power. Any reason less important than this would scarcely induce them now to expose their own past plunderings in that department. Looking at the matter in this light, we feel compelled to thank Mr. Riddle for his admission that one year hence the Democracy will rule the destinies of Pennsylvania.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS CAUSED BY RADICAL USURPATION.—The Radical whisky frauds are entirely due to Rump interference with the President's right of selecting his subordinate officers. The larger amount of these frauds, it has been shown by documentary evidence, have been perpetrated in districts where appointments were made by Commissioner Rollins, without the knowledge or consent of the President. This man Rollins is a violent Radical, whom the Rads will not permit the President to remove. Only a few weeks ago the Rump Senate endorsed him by resolution, although it was well known to that body that the great mass of frauds was traceable to the Radical officials under him. Besides these facts, it is well known that the President was never allowed either his first or second choice of subordinate officers, and that no revenue officer has ever been appointed or has acted without the sanction of the Rump Senate.

It is charged, also, and with great plausibility, too, that during the last political campaign, and also at present, the Radical leaders levied immense taxes for party purposes upon all the Radical Assessors, Collectors, Inspectors, &c., thereby, in a measure, compelling many of those officials to commit frauds in order to get back the amount of such tax. The amount of the corruption fund thus secured must have been very large, because from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the officers of the revenue service are Radicals. Even some of those who profess to be Conservatives are secretly plotting and aiding the Rump conspirators.

The fact that the Rump Congress has refused to lower the whisky tax from two dollars a gallon to fifty cents, (although it has been shown that under such reduced tax more revenue would be derived because fewer incentives to fraud would be afforded,) shows that the Radicals are perfectly content with the present mismanagement and the gains they are realizing from it. The people, however, are not satisfied. They see exactly where the fault lies, and, when the time arrives, will apply the proper corrective.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—Bloom township, Columbia county, was carried against the Radicals at the election last week by majorities ranging from forty to sixty. Last spring the Democrats succeeded partially; last fall Sharswood carried it by sixteen, now the average is fifty. It has been Republican since 1856, uniformly, from sixty to one hundred.

—The reckless appropriation of the public money by the present Radical Legislature is exciting considerable indignant comment from the people in all parts of the State. It is evident that the total of the appropriation bill will far exceed that of any previous year. It will probably reach four and a half if not five million dollars. As usual, a very large sum is swallowed up in increased salaries and extra pay to officers and supernumeraries.

THE RAILROAD SPEED COURT.—Ben Butler's railroad speed impeachment court adjourned on Monday afternoon, "to secure concert of action," Sumner said, against the application of the President's counsel for time to prepare his defence. At one o'clock on Tuesday, the 24th, the court again met, and (the motion of counsel for thirty days' time having been voted down on the previous day by a strict party vote) the question then recurred on Senator Johnson's motion to grant ten days' time. The "court" retired for consultation, and, after three o'clock—having secured the requisite "concert of action"—returned with an order which declares "That the Senate" (why not court?) "will commence the trial of the President * on Monday, the 30th of March, instant, and proceed therein with all despatch"—i. e. with railroad speed, so as not to allow the President's counsel "to educate themselves in the case." The "high old" court then adjourned itself as a court and put on its ordinary Rump garb.

It will be perceived that this order allows the President's counsel *four* working days to prepare their defence—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They asked for thirty days, alleging that they had not a document prepared nor a witness summoned, but the conspirators, who have their own testimony and arguments all prepared, (having been at it for more than a year past,) were determined to take every undue advantage. They do not want a fair trial; they have prejudged the whole case from their hotheaded partisan standpoint, and, seeing so much power and patronage almost within their grasp, they cannot refrain from an exhibition of the most indecent eagerness to clutch the coveted prize. Certainly no event has ever transpired in the history of this Government, so shocking to every sense of justice and propriety as the initial proceedings of the railroad speed court of impeachment.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF THE SCHOOLS.—We have been informed that the Radical leaders in all the cities, towns and townships in the State were instructed, before the local elections, to make every effort then and hereafter to get a majority of school directors in every board, and to sacrifice other offices to accomplish that object. This scheme, it is understood, originated with State School Superintendent Wickersham. We have no doubt of the truth of the alleged facts. He is the author of so much of the bill now before the Legislature for the amendment of the Harrisburg charter as relates to the common schools; and, we have been told, he has had his hand in other local bills of a similar character. It is well known that he has a number of Yankee notions which he desires to carry out, and it seems to matter little to him whether it be done by election trickery or through the force of legislative enactments. One of these hobbies is a uniform series of text-books—Yankee, transcendental, spiritualistic, negro equality and miscegenation books, of course—by which the rising generation may be trained in the way to go into the all-wool Radical party. We hope our Democratic friends in the country will keep a close watch upon the movements of this hypocritical "educationist," and estop him everywhere from throwing the common schools into the keeping of Radical politicians, for the purpose of corrupting the youthful mind with their political heresies and abominations.

A PARTISAN BILL FOR READING.—The Radicals of Reading having lost control of the city government at the local election, a few weeks ago, are boring the Legislature to pass a bill which they have cooked up for the express purpose of cheating the party of the people which is now in majority. The bill, we understand, is similar in infamous gerrymandering of words to that concocted by Bergner, Wickersham, and others, for this city. Among other provisions which show the entire partisan drift of the project, is one changing the time for holding the election from February to the second Tuesday of October, which is urged by the Radical advocates of the bill on the ground that they "cannot get their vote out at the winter election." Why the Rads cannot get their vote out as well as the Democrats they do not state. If they are the party possessing all the patriotism, loyalty, grand moral ideas, pluck, backbone, talent, respectability, wealth, &c., as they have so often claimed, what is the reason they can't come out as well at one season as at another? Cannot they enwrap their "patriotism" and "loyalty" in warm beaver cloth; envelop their dainty throats in fur mufflers, and encase their elegant kids in thick lambswool, and, thus fortified, outvote the "vile copperheads?" If not then they had better take their place with the lilies of the field.

—"The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Boston," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "has unanimously adopted resolutions approving of impeachment, and eulogizing General Grant and Secretary Stanton." It is evident from this that the members of the "New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church" are a pack of unmitigated scoundrels, who would not hesitate to murder, rob, steal, lie, commit adultery, or any other crime in the decalogue. The country has heard and had enough about the morality (!) and religion (!) of that region through its "Revs." Howes, Greenes, Richardsons, etcetera.

Editorial News Items.

From the Daily of March 25.

—The Rump conspirators were furious on Monday night at an alleged attempt on the part of several *bon vivants* of Washington city to get Senator Ben Wade, Senator Zach Chandler and Senator Sprague, of the "high court of impeachment," on a big "high." The ever-watchful Bingham (who hung Mrs. Surratt, you know) saw, in it a conspiracy on the part of the President to put three hostile votes under the table, on the motion for more time on Tuesday, and Butler wanted to call the managers together forthwith to add another impeachment article to the list. The Great Commoner put an end to the excitement, however, by declaring, in his usual emphatic and not very elegant way, that if Sprague, Ben and Zach couldn't drink all the Washington "bummers" under the table, he didn't want them to cast a vote in the "high court of impeachment." This silenced all fears and quiet soon reigned on the Potomac.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* (Radical) "lets the cat out of the bag." It says: "Money was freely spent to aid in the result—we try to think legitimately—in paying for speakers, music, &c. The sums sent directly from this city, by an interested committee were fearfully large for a State of the size of New Hampshire; while, if we add all the smaller amounts expended by private individuals to get voters home, the aggregate pecuniary cost would build certainly a mile or two of the Pacific Railroad." After this damaging confession of corruption the less said about the lesson of that victory the better.

—At Helena, Arkansas, a few days ago Sheriff Turner attempted to arrest a negro who had a short time before killed three negroes in an adjacent county. The negro shot him through the body and then fled to the hills. He was pursued by a posse, but managed to shoot one of their number—William Sebastian—and was only captured after being wounded by a squad of soldiers. The wounded men have died.

—The Supreme Court has indefinitely postponed a decision in the M'Ardle case. It looks as though the Judges have become intimidated by the threats and hostile legislation of the Rump conspirators. It is said that at least two of them fear a total abolition of the court in case any decision should be promulgated adverse to the usurpation schemes of the Rump Radicals.

—The leaders of the mongrel party in this State are exceedingly anxious for the passage of a registry law, such as is in vogue in the negro regions, whereby they may carry elections by a minority of voters. Their anxiety in this respect is a candid admission that Pennsylvania is, at this moment, overwhelmingly Democratic, and that a Radical triumph next fall can only be secured by the most stupendous frauds and legislative jugglery.

—Harriman, the fraudulently elected governor of New Hampshire has appointed April 2d as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Nothing could be more appropriate than for the Rads up there to engage in general humiliation for the corruptions they practiced at the late election, but a week of prayer would hardly suffice to secure forgiveness from the Great Judge.

—Wilson, one of the impeachment managers, declared on Monday that "Counsel should not be allowed time to educate themselves in the case." In other words, the President must be rushed to trial before his counsel can arrange a defence. Such conduct is dastardly. It shows unmistakably how empty are the charges brought by the conspirators.

—Says the morning mongrel: "It is the opinion of publicists in Europe that the British Government is steadily drifting towards a Republic." It certainly is "drifting," and without rudder or compass, too, if it is becoming anything like the Radical usurpation in this country, which is sometimes called a Republic.

—The New Hampshire *Statesman* (Radical) figures up the vote of that State as follows: Harriman 39,778; Sinclair 37,290—majority 2,488. This is a gain in votes on the vote of 1867, for the Rads 3,969; for the Democrats, 4,461, and a Radical loss on majority of 522. The Democrats gain 20 members of the House of Representatives.

—Not content with abusing Judge Chase, the mongrel organs have opened their dirty squirts upon the Judge's daughter—Mrs. Senator Sprague. This is not strange, because the public is already familiar with their blackguardism of Mrs. Lincoln.

—On Thursday last all the Rads present in the lower House (50 of them) voted against the repeal of the act of 1867, compelling the admission of negroes into all the railroad cars of this State.

—Stanton still keeps house in the War Department, or rather, a sort of hotel, judged by the number who eat there and the amount of liquors consumed. It is said Grant's deepest "smiles" are visible there.

—The Democracy of Washington, Washington county, carried everything last Friday by a small majority. Last fall the Rads polled twenty-two majority.

—Marcus Hook, for the first time, elected the whole Democratic ticket, on Friday, by majorities ranging from ten to thirty-five.

—New Texas, Allegheny county, became Democratic, last week, for the first time, by majorities ranging from ten to fifty.

—For the first time in many years Ludwick borough, Westmoreland county, went Democratic all over on the 20th.

—The morning mongrel has many times remonstrated against the purchase of "Alaska." What new place is that?

—The Rads have now control of only two townships in Columbia county, and these they will certainly lose next fall.

—Brevet Maj. General R. C. Buchanan has been assigned to temporary command of the fifth satrapey.

—With all their frauds the Radical managers of the Arkansas negroes failed to carry "de constitushun."

—Latrobe, Westmoreland county, went Democratic on the 20th instant, of the first time in many years.

From the Daily of March 30.

—The Pennsylvania Senate seems to hold an impression that the people of the State have little else to do than provide money to spend. Its appropriations, in the matter of salaries and "extra services," are outrageous. For instance, the Auditor General's salary is raised to $4,000 and that of the Surveyor General to $3,000. Neither of these officials reside here in Harrisburg, and much the larger portion of their time is spent at their homes in distant parts of the State. At any rate those officers are merely supernumerary—like a fifth wheel to a wagon—the real duties being understood and discharged only by the chief clerks. This was, in a measure, acknowledged during Democratic administrations, when those officials received only $1,500 and $1,600 salary—no more (if not a little less) than the chief clerks received. It is expensive enough to hold a general election for such officers without inordinately increasing salaries for imaginary services.

—The "loil" colored element of Pennington, New Jersey, assembled the other day, in a barber shop, and resolved that "we do hereby endorse the action of Congress in impeaching our accidental President, and we thank God that it has been compelled to arrest his career of usurpation and now intends to stop his infamous and ungodly proceedings." They declared, also, that "we hereby denounce the President and ask Congress for his speedy trial and removal." They endorsed the "principles of the Republican party" and instructed its delegates to Chicago to "advocate impartial suffrage as the keystone of the Republican party." 'Nuff sed, Meeelenis Napoleon - George - Washington - Hannibal-Ceasar Squash, de Congo-ress and de Chickawgo convention will gib de subjec' 'tickler an' 'spectful 'tention.

—The mongrels have secured one little crumb of comfort to counterbalance their many reverses at the Pennsylvania spring elections. They succeeded in electing a Burgess in Norristown by a majority of 13 votes, through a rascally piece of deception. The town is none the less Democratic, however. The Democrats gained three councilmen on last year and elected a justice of the peace for the first time in fifteen years. Their majority on councilmen was 164; and on school directors, judge of elections, assessor, &c., from 30 to 77.

—A plot to assassinate Juarez was lately discovered, it is said, involving even his own body guard. The conspirators at Washington should learn from this that no official and no government can long be maintained by the bayonets of armed retainers, in opposition to the majority sentiment of a country. Juarez compelled his own election to the Presidency in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the people, hence, sooner or later, he will fall. If a fair election cannot be held, assassination will become a necessity.

—The six Rads on the Rump House Election Committee have resolved to throw out the brave soldier, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, (elected in the Thirteenth Ohio district by 271 majority,) and to instal the Radical contestant, the notorious Columbus Delano, the fellow who swore, during the war, that his son should never enter the Federal army, and who kept his oath by hiring a substitute for him. This is the way the conspirators "remember the soldiers."

—A Philadelphia Treasury agent seized a lot of gin, cigars, dry goods, &c., a few days ago, for attempted frauds upon the Government. The Radical *Sunday Transcript* immediately rushed to the defence of the delinquents, and the honest agent was abused by it most unmercifully. Is it surprising that frauds upon the Government are gigantic when the Radical press encourage their commission in that way and obstruct the revenue officers in the faithful discharge of their duties?

—Judge Moore, of the Dallas circuit court, Alabama, has received notice from the high-cockalorum of the Satrapcy, that unless he shall immediately order his jurors to be drawn from the list of registered voters, without regard to color, he will be promptly removed from office. The Radical despots had better at once abolish all courts. Better that than turn them into a farce.

—One of the Rump organs says: "Good land can be bought in South Carolina for ten cents an acre." How long will it be, under the same disastrous Congressional policy which has brought Southern land to this price, before land in the Northern States will be similarly reduced in value?

—Radical Zach Chandler lives in a 40,000-dollar mansion at Washington and has liveried servants whose silver buttons are stamped with the letter "C." All he wants now, is the title of "My Lord Duke," and that will come as soon as the Rump conspirators complete their usurpation game.

—A gentleman of extensive knowledge informs us that Thad Stevens never gained a single case, as a lawyer, in any civil court of this State. His knowledge and interpretation of laws were never able to withstand the "crucial test" of judicial sifting and comparison.

—The chairman of the Radical county committee, who is the publisher of the evening mongrel concern, is charged by the morning concern with secretly conniving at and rejoicing in the late Radical defeat in this city.

—Radical contractors for the supply of the Freedmen's Bureau with food, clothing, &c., have a "fat thing" of it. They furnish corn at 5½ cents more and 6 pounds less to the bushel than the ruling price and measure.

—A large portion of the Radical party desire (and have petitioned the Rump for) the abolition of the Presidential office, from which it is evident the crazy people are not all in lunatic asylums.

—The spring elections show unmistakably that the Democracy will carry the State by a very heavy majority next fall. Radicalism has everywhere fallen greatly below par.

—The mongrel imbroglio in this State in regard to Andrew G. Curtin's selection for Vice Presidential honors will rule Pennsylvania entirely out of the Chicago Convention.

—The Democracy of Marietta, Lancaster county, carried the whole borough ticket last week—the first time for many years.

—The Democracy of Greene county carried all the townships but two, last week, with very large gains.

From the Daily of March 27.

—The morning mongrel organ says the Democrats of Taylor township, Centre county, carry the ballot-box round from house to house. In that township in 1866 Geary polled 60 votes and Clymer 35, and in 1867 Williams polled 56 and Sharswood 32. The Rads having the majority, also have the election board, hence if there is such a performance up there it is by the "trooly loil" Radicals.

—The message of the President vetoing the bill to prevent the Supreme Court from entertaining the McArdle case, or any other case involving the life or liberty of the citizen, is a very short but a pointed and effective State paper. Let every man who values his liberty and life read it. It may be the last protest against Rump usurpation which a President of this country will be permitted to make. A few months may witness the establishment of a military despotism, under which there can be no law, justice or security for the people.

—It has been said that it is the little vexations and not the great troubles that wear away enjoyment, patience and life. There is truth in it. The big stealings on the Hill excite not a ruffle of discontent, whereas the petty thieving has aroused a big wave of discontent in the House. Somebody has lost a Purdon's Digest, and sundry motions, resolves and speeches have resulted. With the utmost complacency those lawmakers look on whilst the State is robbed on contracts, salaries, "extra services," &c., of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and many of them even take satisfaction in assisting the thieves, yet let any little sneak thief "progue" a pocket knife, a lead pencil, or a shiny hat, and at once arises the biggest kind of a breeze. It seems to be an accepted axiom that—A little stealing is a dangerous thing; steal deep or please not the legislative "ring."

—The evening mongrel labors under the singular hallucination that the Democracy exist in mortal fear of a bugbear known by the mysterious initials "G. A. R." Oh, no, Deacon. The ass is too clearly discernible under the lion's skin. Think you the Democracy would be so foolish as to stand in dread of those who fought the rebels from the quartermaster's or sutler's standpoint, much less those who did their only fighting from the base line of shoddy and mule contracts? The "G. A. R.," according to Horace Greely, is made up of political adventurers, hungry office-hunters, &c., and, according the Gen. Emory's sworn testimony, it is a treasonable organization. Besides this it is well known to be officered and controlled by politicians who never struck a blow for the country. The great mass of true soldiers of the country have no part or parcel in it.

—When it declares that the election "frauds which have so shamefully disgraced" Pennsylvania "have been invariably traced to the Democratic leaders," the morning mongrel not only utters a very big untruth, but it shows a singular forgetfulness of the Texas soldier fraud, by which the Radical leaders of Philadelphia attempted to deprive a brave Democratic soldier of his office, and of the stupendous Fort Delaware fraud, by which Gov. Geary, with the aid of one Mitchell, attempted to secure a Radical victory last fall by means of bogus soldier votes. These two cases alone far overtop in rascality anything ever charged upon the Democracy.

—A Radical concern at Reading, called the *Times*, says that some months ago a women was assaulted, maltreated and maimed for life in the northwestern portion of Harrisburg, and that "it was trumpeted by the Democratic organ in Harrisburg," as "the deviltry of a black man," whereas the offence was committed by a jealous female. This is a point blank falsehood. The organ in question finds negro outrages entirely too numerous in this community to have occasion to resort to speculation or untruth in regard to those clouded in doubt. It never charged the offence in question upon a "black man."

—Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Washburne, Kelly & Co. are still instructing the Southern mongrel conventions with regard to what they should do. On the 25th, in the Virginia convention, extracts from letters sent by them to white and black delegates were read to influence the action of the convention. Why don't the Starchamber conspirators at once throw off all disguise and declare the whole subject in their hands? They have it in their keeping anyhow, and everybody knows it.

—Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, Radical, has vetoed the bill repealing the "sunset law." The sunset bill was passed by the previous Radical Legislature. It requires the polls to be closed at sunset. The present Democratic Legislature repealed it because working men had to either lose their votes or stay from work a half day, and will no doubt pass the repeal bill over the veto.

—The conspirators seem determined to "reconstruct" Alabama into a provisional government, and instal the State officers and legislators who were defeated along with the defeated negro "constitution." This is another piece of legislation "outside the Constitution."

—Jay Cooke says the Government bonds are held by people who are not capitalists. Then why do the capitalists object to the payment of the bonds in greenbacks? The statement is not true, for the reason that nobody ever knew a capitalist to take care of anybody's interests but his own.

—"Judge" Underwood has been charged, in the Virginia mongrel convention, with bargaining in presidential and congressional nominations, and a committee has been called for to investigate.

—The defeat of the negro Radicals in Arkansas has started the conspirators into the work of devising some other scheme of devilment which will outlaw enough more whites to give the darkies control.

—The Democracy of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, elected their burgess and judge of election by fifteen majority on Friday, thus reclaiming the town from the Radicals.

—The New Jersey Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto the bill repealing the consent of the State to the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

—The Democracy of Chambersburg, Franklin county, last week reduced the Radical majority from 201 to 20—a Democratic gain of 181. Large gains throughout the county.

From the Daily of March 28.

—The morning mongrel organ appears to be quite indignant at the presence of ladies in the "high old" impeachment court, "to the exclusion of gentlemen." It says: "Only idle curiosity can attract bevies of fashionable women to the Senate at this time," and it trusts, "for the decent reputation of the sex, that the spectacle of a gallery full of titterlog, chattering, painted and powdered women will be at once dispensed with." From a Washington paper we learn that on Monday and Tuesday there were present in the galleries Mrs. Ben Wade, Mrs. Zach Chandler, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. O. P. Morton, Miss Chase, Miss Butler, Miss Cameron, and scores of other ladies, wives and daughters of Radical Senators and M. C's.

—The Arkansas "constitution" is now declared by the conspirators to have been passed by from three to five thousand majority—which means just as many as they please. At the first election there were not votes enough cast by more than 7,000, thereupon the reigning satrap issued orders for a supplemental "go in and win," and the darkies, getting a fresh batch of names from the leagues, did go in and voted their George Washingtons, Thomas Jeffersons, Abe Linkums, &c., until they had enough. Good Lord, when will these mockeries of elections cease?

—Once the "loil" organs had it that treason was the highest crime known to the law, and Jefferson Davis was its impersonation. Now, however, if we are to believe the evening mongrel organ, President Johnson is to be "tried for the highest misdemeanor known to the law"—which misdemeanor consists in removing from office a subordinate officer whom he never appointed but who is a convenient tool for the Rump conspirators.

—The Legislative reform committee never reported the number of officers, clerks, &c., employed about the State House. As intimated at the outset, this committee was intended to cover up instead of expose the gross corruption existing in every avenue of the Legislative service, and it has admirably discharged its duties—because not even the most persevering borer can come at the damaging secrets supposed to be in its keeping.

—The revolution in Mexico against Juarez, led by Martinez and other chiefs, is gaining headway and extending through every State. The troops of the former have been defeated in several engagements. The whole country is in a state of confusion. Radical measures have proved a failure; they have embroiled the people instead of bringing peace and tranquility to them.

—A Radical named McGroty is contesting the seat of Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate in the Rump from Utah. The fellow don't claim to have been elected but imagines he ought to be substituted because Hooper represents only a community of polygamists and outside barbarians.

—Stanton holds his commission as Secretary of War from Mr. Lincoln, hence, according to the tenure of office act, he was liable to removal any time after one month from the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. This will settle so much of the impeachment as charges illegality in removing the Skeleton Secretary.

—J. B. Sansom has enlarged his Indiana *Democrat*, and put it into quarto form. It is greatly improved in every way except the form. Quartos are inconvenient in every way except for binding, and few newspapers live to be bound.

—The registry bill pending in the Legislature is violative of both the State and Federal Constitutions. It is a mere partisan scheme and is especially designed to deprive naturalized citizens of the right to vote, or at least, to obstruct and annoy them in the exercise of that right.

—Expecting no more patronage from the present Legislature, the Radical press have already opened their batteries of abuse upon it. They say it is as great a failure as the preceding one, but promise better things next time, as usual.

—For some weeks past the conspirators at Washington have been in great trepidation on account of the large influx of strangers. It turns out that they are only the advance guard of hungry seekers after office under Ben Wade.

—It is said that Jefferson Davis is no longer under bail to stand trial. Do the Rads desire him to leave the country and relieve them of the necessity of showing to the country that secession was not treason?

—The evening mongrel concern must be jesting when it suggests Tom Williams for Attorney General in Ben Wade's Cabinet, but the country is not prepared for such a ghastly joke.

—The negroes of the South are made the ruling race, and yet must have the Freedmen's Bureau continued another year to feed and clothe them. This is the Radical theory and practice.

—We are under obligations to Auditor General Hartranft for his annual report of Tabulations and Deductions of the Railroad and Canal Companies for 1867.

—The Rump Senate has ratified the Prussian treaty by a vote of 35 to 8. It relates to the rights of naturalized citizens while traveling in Prussia.

—Gen. Schofield has excited the ire of the conspirators by manifesting a desire to enable the people of Virginia to hold a fair election.

—It is said that Ex-Senator Foster has consented to fill the place vacated in the Court of Claims by the death of Judge Wilmot.

—For the first time in seven years the Democracy of Birmingham township, Delaware county, carried the township officers.

—Franklin, Venango county, which gave a Radical majority of sixty last fall, went Democratic last week by eight majority.

—The testimony in the Robinson-Shugart case closed yesterday. The argument will commence to-day—and continue several days.

—The Democracy of Northumberland county carried nearly every election district in the county—with large gains.

—Lebanon and Warren counties show large Democratic gains at the spring elections.

From the Daily of March 30.

—On Thursday last, when the bill to take from the Supreme Court jurisdiction in "reconstruction" cases came up on the question—shall it pass notwithstanding the President's veto, the Democrats endeavored to effect a postponement in order to discuss its provisions. They stated that ten days before the bill had been surreptitiously smuggled through both branches of Congress, attached to a tax bill, whereby the Democrats were prevented from exposing its infamous and unlawful features. The Radical majority would not allow of any delay, however, but rushed it through upon the previous question. A Radical organ remarks that "Their requests to postpone were the occasion of much quiet merriment." This "quiet merriment" was of course such as might be expected to come from a gang of sneak thieves, who, after robbing a man's premises and getting out of harm's way turn about and laugh at his discomfiture. In the Rump House the gag was similarly applied, and there, too, the conspirators got merry over their own infamy.

—A "grand moral idea" fellow, writing for the Radical Ohio *Journal*, "piles on the agony" in the following grand style: "You unfortunates, who have nothing to do with taxes but to rail at them—you natural born Democrat aristocrats, who pay no taxes, own no property, and have nothing to sell but your votes—you mysterious scabs upon society," &c., &c. That chap evidently has a big pocket full of gold interest bearing bonds. He can be no other than one of those who wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day; doing no work; paying no taxes; adding nothing to the world's wealth, power or progress by labor of either head or hands; but simply drawing his gold interest and consuming, without thanks, that which is developed and produced by those whom he calls "scabs upon society." What, then, is he? He is merely a parasite hanging to and existing upon a scab! Enough.

—Jay Cooke says that when he acted as agent for the sale of the five-twenty bonds, he promised that principal and interest should be paid in gold. If so, then the best he could do would be to make good his promise out of the millions of dollars which he realized as broker. The Government is certainly not bound by the unauthorized promises which he may have given about the bonds in order to make them sell fast and add to his percentage on sales. Whilst such promises may have made the bonds sell faster, they also largely increased his own income, hence he should not desire the Government to fool the whole bill. He made fabulous sums of money in a very brief space of time, and by the exercise of no extraordinary talent, and he can very well afford to disburse some of it now in the way suggested.

—The Rump Congress is endeavoring to accomplish exactly the object aimed at by the secessionists, namely, to establish a government at the South which shall be independent of the North, the Constitution and the President. The rebellion still exists, therefore, but the actors are new and the scene has been shifted from the South to the halls of the Federal Capitol. The first attempt was put down with the sword of the people and the second will undoubtedly be throttled and put down by the same power.

—George Alfred Townsend went to Washington lately for the purpose of writing letters to a Radical organ at Cleveland called the *Leader*. He applied to Ben Wade for a seat in the Reporter's gallery, and received the following reply from the prospective successor to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson: "Well, that is the damnedest, meanest paper in Ohio. It's a Chase paper all the time. It don't owe me nothing, and I don't owe it nothing back. That's no recommendation to me." The *Leader* thereupon wades into Ben in rather severe style; exposing his bad grammar; telling how he begged its support for the Presidency in 1860; how his wife besought it to defend him at the time of the "Wade and Davis manifesto;" how he asked its aid to contradict the reports about his drunkenness; how he solicited its aid to secure a re-election to the United States Senate, &c., &c. We have only to say that when the Radical chaps get to photographing each other they make ugly pictures.

—The morning mongrel organ of this city says that on Thursday last the militia of Maryland "made a public parade, armed and equipped, to give Davis, the chief of the Confederacy, a military reception." This is a falsehood out of the whole cloth. Jefferson Davis left Baltimore on Wednesday evening, without receiving any public ovation. The display on Thursday was not confined to the militia, but was participated in by all the people—embracing orders, professions, trades, &c.—and was to celebrate the opening of a steamship line between Baltimore and the North German Confederation.

—Democrats in the Rump are no longer allowed to discuss bills except in off-hand speeches of five, fifteen, and, at rare intervals, thirty minutes. A Radical conspirator gets up and proposes a bill—frequently only by its title—and, it having been previously agreed upon in the Starchamber, at once the "previous question" is called and the bill goes through. By this course the people are kept in ignorance of the infamous measures which are put into the shape of laws. Before long, however, they will feel the fangs of the "snakes" thus rushed through by the conspirators.

—Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, characterizes the bill against the Supreme Court as a "Demarara team—a horse and jackass yoked together." He says: "If a man's ass, or his horse, or his ox were illegally distrained by a tax collector he might, under this bill, travel to the Supreme Court for the purpose of recovering it. But if his wife or his child or himself happened to be restrained against the laws of the United States, he could not go to the Supreme Court without finding its doors slammed on him. That was the purpose and effect of this bill."

—Says the morning mongrel organ—"By special privilege, granted by the President, General Hancock is permitted to go to Connecticut to 'stump' for Democracy." By "special privilege" Gen. Hancock was permitted four days to go to his home in Norristown, and he is now there. By "special privilege," therefore, that organ will be permitted hereafter to tell the truth—if it can.

—The negroes of Madison, Georgia, ran a Radical league electioneering agent out of town, a few days ago, because they had not received the land and mules promised them for voting the Radical ticket. Sundry other agents have made themselves "scarce" in other localities, for fear of summary proceedings in their case.

—The "Down East" Rads and the Wisconsin Rads, constituting the Florida convention, (the nigs have been set on a back seat at present,) are each fighting for recognition as the Simon pure authority to reconstruct Florida. Each have a "constitushum."

—For a long time past the expenses of the War Department have been twelve million dollars per month, or at the rate of nearly one hundred and fifty millions a year. This is only one of the expensive items of Radical negro "reconstruction."

—In every county in this State at the late elections for local officers the Democracy made most extraordinary gains. The indications presage a fall majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

—It is said that A. T. Stewart has dropped Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, because he has not the requisite integrity or the gentlemanly bearing necessary in a President.

—Two Radical members of the "high court of impeachment" "see snakes" now, but the whole batch of them will see worse than that unless they stop their devilment.

—A convicted murderer at Brooklyn, named Ratsky, has committed matrimony. An exchange remarks that some men will do it with a more dreadful future in view.

—Four notorious Radical inebriates are members of the "high court of impeachment"—two of whom are constantly on the borders of delirium tremens.

—The Salnave party in Hayti have at last succeeded in crushing the Cacas rebellion, and peace will therefore likely result for a month or two.

—The Supreme Court has evidently allowed itself to be "squelched" by the conspirators. If so, then good bye to civil liberty.

—The Democrats of Mount Hope, New York, elected their whole ticket last week by 81 majority—a gain of 93.

—Gen. Cary, a prominent and influential Ohio Radical, has left the conspirators and joined the Democracy.

—Col. Tate, of the Lycoming *Standard*, intends to issue the first number of a daily about the first proximo.

—The New York *World* calls the steam man the Colossus of Roads.

From the Daily of March 31.

—The Radicals of Lancaster had a bill passed by the Legislature during the winter for the purpose of getting the control of the schools and municipal affairs of that city. The bill changed the old method of electing school directors; added more wards; changed the boundaries of the old ones, and, in other respects appeared to be nicely calculated to thwart the will of the majority. The first election for directors was held under the bill last week, when, to the astonishment and mortification of the plotters, the Democracy elected twenty-one out of the thirty-six—a gain of three! The biters were bit. A few more such lessons administered by the people to the Radical leaders who are continually plotting against the wishes and interests of the majority would have a wholesome effect.

—The appointment of Gen. Hancock to the command of the division of the Atlantic with headquarters at Washington, has scared the cowardly conspirators beyond measure, and the Rump Senate has already passed a resolution demanding an explanation. We hope the President may be able to reply that he has stationed him there, with ample means, to watch and squelch the "traitors at the other end of the line" as soon as they commit the first overt act of treason.

—In every city and town of importance in Pennsylvania, in which the Democracy rule by virtue of a majority of votes, the Radical leaders have concocted bills and asked the Legislature for special legislation designed to secure municipal authority for the minority through a partisan arrangement of wards, unequal representation, &c. Such contemptible tinkering and gerrymandering ought to be severely denounced by every honest legislator.

—Ben Butler, in his opening speech yesterday on impeachment declared that the Senate was only a Senate and not a "high court of impeachment." This was of course intended to relieve the conspirators of the necessity of considering themselves bound by their oaths to faithfully hear the evidence and pronounce judgement. If, however, the Senate is not a court, then it is a mere legislative body and cannot have power to try.

—In the rapid succession of political movements, of late years, public attention has been averted from some of the grandest swindles of the age, perpetrated by the Rump Congress. A few years hence the people will begin to inquire how the Pacific railroads were built; where the most valuable of the public lands have vanished, and how so many Rump Congressmen and their relatives became millionaires.

—The Southern secessionists fought four years, and wasted an ocean of blood to dissolve the Union, but were unsuccessful. The Rump conspirators, on the other hand, have legislated only three years, and, without the loss of a single drop of "loil" blood, have not only broken the Union into fragments but they have torn the Constitution into tatters and bankrupted the country beyond redemption.

—Some of the Radical conspirators are privately urging impeachment on the ground that unless Johnson is put out, so as to give them the control of the Army and Treasury, Grant cannot be put in; hence the party will be compelled to fall back upon "principle" and nominate Wendell Phillips and Fred Douglass, who are, at any rate, the true representative men of the organization.

—A Radical organ says: "there is no doubt that William H. Seward is a curse to the country." We do not doubt it, because William founded the Republican *alias* Radical party.

—The Rads of the Pennsylvania Senate refused to appropriate $10,000 for the Colonization Society to aid in the voluntary emigration of negroes to Liberia. They don't want the darkies to be taken away because they expect soon to secure negro suffrage in this State, when every negro is expected to vote the Radical ticket and carry it against the wishes of a majority of the white voters.

—It is announced that Geary has "systemotized" the pardon business. Doing a wholesale business, of course a system was necessary, but such a system as the one adopted, which applies a series of stringent rules to offenders belonging to one political party and applying no rules to offenders belonging to his own party, is not an honest or just system.

—The Rump Senate has refused to concur in the conference committee's tax report, and a new committee has been appointed. The main feature of dissent is that empowering the commissioner to seize and close every distillery where whisky is sold, for ten consecutive days, at a less price per gallon than the tax thereon.

—"Hancock's speeches, which he is to deliver in Connecticut, are all revised by Mr. Johnson," says the morning mongrel. Just so, Mr. Longbow, and, you might have added, they were written by Mr. Johnson and will be delivered by Mr. Johnson. There is no use to stopping half way in a lie.

—In speaking of Judge Chase and the denunciation he is now receiving from the Radical press, a cotemporary truly remarks that "Whenever the Radicals begin to abuse a man, depend upon it that man has raised his voice or used his influence in behalf of law and justice."

—By depriving the President of the means of carrying the tenure of office act into the Supreme Court, and by passing a bill to deprive that Court of jurisdiction, the Radical conspirators have frankly admitted the unconstitutionality of the act.

—Monongahela City, which has been opposition from time immemorial, went Democratic at the late election. So did West Brownsville, Radical heretofore, and some half a dozen other towns and townships in Washington county.

—Townships were carried by the Democracy in Delaware county, at the late election, which for seven years have been largely Radical.

—Every Southern darkey who is too lazy to work and is living on "de Booro" in expectation of getting an office or "de 'ton' an' mules," is a "loil" member of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

—Long John Wentworth, formerly a Radical member of the Rump, has $500,000 worth of land, which he purchased with his "mileage."

—The Rump House election committee has resolved to deprive Hooper, the Mormon delegate, of his seat in the Rump.

—In Lancaster county, at the late elections, the Democracy made a gain of seven townships, in a square fight.

—Impeachment will be successful only because without it Radical usurpation cannot be successful.

LIFE IN MEXICO.—The Mexican papers give the following as one of the exploits of Leon Chavez:

"A short time since while attending a dance in one of the San Pedro gardens, several of the beautiful daughters of our wealthiest families were seized by a large number of masked villians and carried away. This morning Inez de T. was found at the same gardens a raving maniac; her hair had been shaven, her breasts cut open her person violated, and reason dethroned through her sufferings. She was nearly naked. On her was found a letter from Chavez, saying that unless $200,000 in gold was sent to his camp in the mountains west of Guadalajara, all of the other five ladies would be similarly treated. The money was sent, and after Chavez received it—and it had to be carried to him on a mule with a single servant—he and his companion fiends fell upon the ladies and outraged them. They then tied them on mules and left them to charge of the servant who brought them the money."

IN a certain family not long since a pair of twins made their appearance, and as a matter of course were shown to their little sister of four years. Now it so happened whenever a prolific cat of the household had kittens, one of them, of course the prettiest, was saved, and the rest drowned. When the twins were shown the child by their happy father, little M—— looked at them long and earnestly, and at length, putting her little finger tip on the cheek of one of them looked up, and said, with all the seriousness possible—Papa, "*I think we'll save this one.*"

FIVE hundred sportsmen the other day went on a wolf hunt in the adjoining counties of Lake, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis. They rode over fifteen square miles of territory, formed a circle and closed in. Four wolves were discovered and driven into a marsh, but outflanked the hunters and made their escape. One cat, three rabbits, and a prairie hen were the result of a day's work.

THE following dialogue took place recently. A curate of a London parish after having, with much pains, explained the parable of the true Shepherd and hireling, says: "Now what is a hireling?" To which a precociously sharp ragged pupil replied: "Please, sir, you are a hireling; you're paid to teach us." It is not always that truth is pleasant from all lips.

THE telegraph is careful to announce the theft from the Patent Office at Washington of an old sword on exhibition there, and valued at $2,000, but it has nothing to say of the peculations of members of Congress in the way of kid gloves, penknives, pocket-books, &c., *ad nauseam*, amounting to many times $2,000.

MR. SCHWABE, a German astronomer has discovered greenish belts which appear and disappear periodically in the moon. These belts, he thinks, indicate vegetation. If this be established it will afford presumptive evidence of the moon's habitability.

AN indignant citizen of Frankfort-on-the-Main is to commence proceedings against the Prince of Wales for the seduction of his daughter. The Prince effected the young girl's ruin last fall, during his presence in Germany.

ALWAYS suspect a man who affects great softness of manner and temper. He affects the softness of the dove, in order to hide the cunning of the serpent.

JONES writes to a friend, and closes by saying, "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

IDLENESS—WASTE OF TIME MERELY A RELATIVE TERM.

The following article we copy from *Once a Week*. It will repay a perusal: We endeavored the other day to give some illustrations of the fact that waste is merely a relative term, and that man's notion of what it is and what it is not must depend on his own character and education. This is strikingly exemplified in the ordinary fashion of talking about wasted time. Find out what a man considers to be a waste of time, and you have the readiest key to his individuality. In a practical country like ours, such an inquire, if at all extended, would lead to rather amusing results. The illogical habits of thought into which custom has driven many men are nowhere so clearly brought into relief as in those theories of the value of time which crop up in private conversation and in proverbs. We have no hesitation in saying that if the reader chooses to go round among his friends, and sound their convictions on the subject, he will find that the majority of them have a vague belief that all time is wasted which does no bring a remarkable result.

Let us take the case of a man of science, who has been appointed teacher in some college, and of whom great things are expected, both by his friends and the public. When he studies hard to gather up the knowledge written by other men, and when he busies himself day and night with personal investigation of natural phenomena, he is said to be making the most of his time. He is doing his best to become learned, famous, wise and rich. If, however, he betray a strong inclination for apparently objectless dawdling in the country; if he likes to lie in an easy chair, with neither book nor plant before him; if, to outward seeming he does nothing, then is he wasting his time terribly. The same with the author. If he keeps himself constantly employed in studying either books or men—having always before him a set purpose—he is making the most of his time. If he lie on his back on the lawn, and looks up into the blue and white above him until his eyes are dazed with old memories, he is an idler—he is wasting time. The same with the merchant. If he come into business by the morning train as punctual as the train itself; if he go on from year's end to year's end with the one purpose always before him, he is doing his utmost to better himself.

If, on the other hand, he be continually dropping days in the week, and devoting them, in the summer, to trout-fishing, and in the winter to the shooting of woodcock and snipe, then he is clearly not fulfilling his highest duty. Time for exercise our social theorists certainly allow; but that exercise must be definite as the business which it interrupts. When a man gives up a day to exercise, it must be with the certain hope of doing him physical good. Our school boys are taught this peculiar system of ethics from the moment they are taught anything. A man's highest aim is to better himself, physically and materially; health and money are to be his chief goal. Leisure hours must be filled up with an improving book, or an invigorating walk. Idleness is a horror; laziness is a curse. The boy or man who sits or lies, doing nothing, is supposed to be controverting, in a horrible and blasphemous way, the established order of things.

Now laziness, pure and simple, has more formative power on a man's character than almost any other influence; and its effects are invaluable. It is in moments of what is called utter idleness that a man—whether he is lying in a meadow and looking at the clouds, or whether he be seated at his own fireside, hurting his eyes by gazing into the burning coals—becomes conscious of his relations to the outer world, and reveals himself to himself. It is in this so-called idleness that he assimilates the knowledge and experience provided by action, without which assimilation such knowledge is wholly valueless. For what were the use of eating food if no digestion followed? The more one might cram, the more insufferable would be the result. And yet the people who maintain that waste of time is a gross dereliction of duty, would had one continually fill oneself with the knowledge of facts and opinion regardless of this secondary process of cud-chewing. The mere amassing of knowledge is supposed to be in itself a good; whereas, the amassing of knowledge is undoubtably a waste of time, unless it be allowed to better a man's character and abilities. For a man to commit to memory, without reflection or consideration, a whole Dictionary of Dates, would be a much greater waste of time than if had spent these laborious days in quickening his circulation and powers of observation, by shooting blackbirds round a farm yard. The merchant who could have good health and a moderate income by going to town four days a week and remaining idle in the country during the other three, is morally guilty of a crime if he ruin his health and double his income by sticking to business, like his neighbor, for six days in the week.

Idleness makes man the master of that knowledge which otherwise would master him. It brings under human influence the wild, rough, stern facts of nature, and makes them useful servants. Mathematical discoveries are not always made at the desk; chemical secrets have been surmised outside the labratory. The greatest creation of human genius—in literature as in science—have not been produced in the throes of experimental action, but in the calm of indolent conception.

> Think you mid all this mighty sum
> Of things for ever speaking,
> That nothing of itself will come,
> But we must still be seeking?

King Lear, and the discovery of the law of gravity, were the result of quiet reflection; and, doubtless, sprang into being when their creators would have been accused, by common consent, of wasting time. Was it not a sad thing that this eminent man of science should so far forget his duty to himself and the world, as to sit and dream in a garden, and was it not an inexplicable thing that this player, who had not much of a fortune to come and go upon, and who ought to have been spending his entire energies upon his theatre, should waste his time in sitting and dreaming, as we feel sure he must have done? The vice of the present age is its tendency to overrate visible production. We do not seem to understand how the shaping of a man's character may be a more beneficial thing to him than the arrival of a ship full of gold nuggets. We cannot see that in intellectual matters, reflection, if rightly directed, is the highest form of action; and that a man whose circumstances compel to be always at his desk, turning out lecture after lecture, or book after book, is, perhaps, not doing half the work that his neighbor does as he lies under the shade of a great ash, and apparently lapses into a state of day-dreaming. Results are not always visible.

The man who can show nothing in the way of manuscript, or microscopic slides, or model machinery, as his daily work, need not necessarily have been wasting his time. And all this we say on the assumption—a very common, but surely, a gratuitous one—that it is a man's business to be always receiving or producing in some form or another.

But thorough idleness is recuperative and therefore invaluable, even when it affords no opportunities for reflection. We do not expect any piece of machinery, except, perhaps, that of a watch, to go on without any intermission; and above all, we should take care that our mental machinery is not overworked. Certainly, say our mentors, you ought to take out door exercise and so relieve the mental strain. But suppose I am a man who can get no relief but from blank indolence and lying fallow? Am I wasting my time because I took no book with me, and no pocket magnifying glass when I go to sprawl in an undignified position upon the warm turf by the seaside? The effort to prop a fly over a trout's nose, or the intense anxiety of watching the points of a brace of setters in a field of turnips, may demand from me a nervous concentration more exhausting than the working out of any scientific or political problem. The only rest which is really rest to me may be that helpless and ignominious indolence which is so hateful to many highly respectable people. I may not be able, like a celebrated Scotch minister, to prepare my sermon by riding a stout cob over a series of plowed fields; I may not be able, like Lord Brougham, to refresh myself amid graver labors by writing a *Quarterly Review* article.

A brief season of mental and physical torpor may be my best medicine, whether I am a Lord Chancellor or a professor of Greek. What I insist upon is that my indolence is not a waste of time—that it is, in fact, the very best use to which I could put that space of time. And so elsewhere, and with other people. The school-boy who is jeered by his fellows because of his habits of mooning may be cultivating either that introspective mental activity or that form of outward physical rest which is most natural to him. His indolence may teach him more than his books; though the chances are it will not, simply because he has not yet amassed sufficient material for passive contemplation. A school boy may waste his time; we would almost add that a grown man cannot. The very laziness of a grown man is a phase of experience through which he has to pass, with little idea of the practical results it may leave behind it. Sheridan used to say that to him that most fertile period of the day was the hour which he spent in bed between waking and rising. And it is difficult in this connection not to remember a piece of advice which the laird of Dumbiedykes on his deathbed gave to his son. "Jock," said he, "when ye hae nothing else to do ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping. My father tauld me sae forty years sine; but I n'er fund time to mind him." And mental products are in this respect like trees; they grow even when we little think of them.

He is seldom the wisest man who most strenuously endeavors to be wise. The wisdom of life is the sum total of small reflections on small matters. The trivial actions and experiences of everyday existence are insensibly adding to this sum, and a man grows wise even as he grows old, without knowing it. We are pre-supposing equal mental conditions—that is to say, of two men gifted with the same powers of intellect, that man is not likely to arrive at any distinguishing culture of character or breadth of vision who never "wastes his time." He will, of the two, have the better chance of becoming a rich man, if incessant application does not impair his physical or mental health. It is not conceivable, however, that any man ever made riches his sole aim in life, or even considered them worthy of acquisition, except in so far as they contributed to his satisfaction; and when it comes to a question of personal satisfaction, the indolent man may have something to say on his side. What seems to be indisputable is that laziness, *per se*, is often a valuable power; and that the ordinary canons about the waste of time have been formed by a false and unwise preference of merely visible products over all other results whatever. Nor less, says Wordsworth—

> I deem that there are powers
> Which of themselves our minds impress,
> And we can feed this mind of ours
> In a wise passiveness.

COLOR OF THE CLOUDS AND SKY.—A short time ago, says *Galignani*, the German periodical, *Poggendorf's Annalen*, contained a paper by M. Lommel, on "The Evening Glow and Similar Phenomena," somewhat too mathematical for our purpose; but before the appearance of that paper Mr. Sorby had discussed the same subject in a more popular form. Extending it to the colors of the clouds, and which he explains on the principle that the clear, transparent vapor of water absorbs more of the red rays of light than of any others, while the lower strata of the atmosphere within no great distance from the surface of the earth offer more resistance to the passage of the blue rays. This is especially the case at sunrise and sunset, and very perceptible in the case of dark-colored fogs, through which the sun appears red. This is often due to only a few hundred yards' thickness of such a fog, and it is highly probable that the same effect will be produced by a thickness of as many miles of pure air containing watery particles very thinly disseminated. It is thus Mr. Sorby explains nearly all the phenomena connected with the question.

The blue color of the sky is due to the absorption of a considerable amount of red light by aqueous vapor, far from the earth's surface; but if minute particles of liquid water form a thin mist, the blue of the sky will be diminished, as is the case in winter and in cold countries. If the air be much charged with transparent vapor, the blue color will be deeper, and thus become an indicator of rain. At sunrise and sunset the light of the sun has to pass through about two hundred miles of atmosphere within a mile of the surface of the earth, in order to illuminate a cloud a mile from the ground. In passing through this great thickness the blue rays are absorbed to a far greater extent than the red, and much of the yellow is also removed. Hence, clouds thus illuminated are red; but when the sun rises higher the yellow light passes more readily, and the clouds become orange, then yellow, and finally white. Clouds in the different parts of the sky, or at different elevations, might show these various colors at the same time, as indeed is often the case.

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Proclamation,

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Honorable MOSES R. YOUNG and Honorable ISAAC MUMMA, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT, being the 27th day of April, 1868, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and in the ninety-second year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Feb. 10, 1868 feb24-dawtd

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Hoofland's German Tonic.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart Burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried or Difficult breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, Pain in the side, back chest, limbs etc. Sudden Flushes of heat, burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil and great depression of spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquires possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION of the SYSTEM, induced by severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c., &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or to use their own expression "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

Weak and Delicate Children,

are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of *marasmus*, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, "for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail but usually, I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Sts.

From REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian *Chronicle*, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL,

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " half dozen, 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. Jan2d-eod&wly.

W. O. HICKOK,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

EAGLE WORKS,

HARRISBURG, PA.,
Manufactures

Bookbinder's Ruling Machines and Pens,

STANDING PRESSES,
SAWING MACHINES,
PRESS BOARDS, and
Machines for Oilding

CUTTING MACHINE KNIVES,

PORTABLE CIDER MILLS,
SCHOOL FURNITURE,
GENERAL MACHINE WORK,
And IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Wood Turning in all its Branches,

SCROLL SAWING, PLANING, Etc., Etc.

Any Machine of Wood, Iron or Brass made to order, Gear and Screw Cutting, &c.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass, Spelter, &c. my7 d&wly

Notice of Appeals.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Dauphin county, hereby inform the public and more particularly the taxables of the said county, and others owning real estate therein, that appeals will be held by the said Commissioners on the assessed valued of all real and personal property, as returned by the respective triennial assessors of said county for the years 1868 9-1870, and as revised by the board of revision, taxable for State and county purposes; and that any person or persons may, therefore, appear at such appeal for redress, if they think proper. Appeals will be held as follows:

Tuesday, April 7th, 1868, at the public house of Joseph Cockley in Dauphin, for Middle Paxton township and Dauphin borough.

Wednesday, April 8th next, at the public house of John Mash, in Halifax, for said township and the township of Reed.

Thursday, April 9th next, at the house of Jonathan Enterline, in Jefferson township for said district.

Friday, April 10th next, at the school house at Jacksonville, in Jackson township, for said district.

Saturday, April 11th next, at the public house of John N. Hoffman, for Washington township.

Monday, April 13th next, at Kaiser's tavern, in Lykenstown, for Wiconisco and Rush townships.

Tuesday, April 14th next, at the public house of George Daull, in Gratz, for said borough and Lykens township.

Wednesday, April 15th next, at the public house of John Hess, in Uniontown, for said borough.

Thursday, April 16th next, at the public house of Benjamin Bordner, in Berrysburg, for Mifflin township.

Friday, April 17th next, at Freeland's tavern, for the borough of Millersburg and Upper Paxton township.

Tuesday, April 21st next, at Balsbach's tavern, in Highspire, for Lower Swatara township.

Wednesday, April 22d next, at Detweiler's tavern, in Middletown, for the three wards in said borough.

Thursday, April 23d next, at the house of Joseph Keiper, in Londonderry township, for said district.

Friday, April 24th next, at Foltz's store, in Conewago township, for said district.

Saturday, April 25th next, at Tittle's tavern, in Hummeltown, for Derry township.

Monday, April 27th next, at A. J. Schweigert's, for Lower Paxton township.

Tuesday, April 28th next, at John Buck's, for West Hanover township.

Wednesday, April 29th next, at Shell's tavern, for East Hanover township.

Thursday, April 30th next, at George Hocker's tavern, in Union Deposit, for South Hanover township.

Monday, May 4th, 1868, at the Court House, for the township of Susquehanna.

Tuesday, May 5th, 1868, at the Court House, for the township of Swatara.

Wednesday, May 6th, 1868, at the Court House, for the First city ward.

Thursday, May 7th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Second city ward.

Friday, May 8th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Third city ward.

Tuesday, May 12th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Fourth city ward.

Wednesday, May 13th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Fifth city ward.

Thursday, May 14th, 1868, at the Court House, for the Sixth city ward.

Assessors are requested respectively to be punctual in attending at the appeals, to appear at 8 o'clock a. m., on the days of appeal, above enumerated.

J. J. MILLEISEN,
JOHN MILLER,
ISAAC HOFFMAN,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOSEPH MILLER, Clerk.
feb28-doawawlapr7.

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CAN HAVE THEIR
Posters, Programmes, Tickets, &c
PRINTED AT
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AND
IN THE BEST STYLE

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In Central Pa.

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LARGE VARIETY OF

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BILLS OF LADING,	BLANKS,
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MANIFESTS,	TICKETS,
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&c., &c.	&c. &c.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Third Street, above Market

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OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA!

Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

SEVENTY-THREE YEARS Successful Business Experience, with a reputation for INTEGRITY and HONORABLE DEALING UNSURPASSED by any similar institution. LOSSES PAID since organization,

EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!

LIBERAL RATES for all the safer classes of property. Insurance of DWELLINGS and CONTENTS, a specialty. BRICK or STONE DWELLINGS insured PERPETUALLY, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured.

It is WISDOM and ECONOMY to insure in the best Companies, and there is NONE BETTER than the old INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Statement of the Assets:

MORTGAGES.

All of which are first mortgages on City Property $378,500 00

LOAN BONDS

$300,000	United States Government Loans	$321,050 00
150,000	Philadelphia City Loans	150,000 00
150,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	150,980 00
14,000	Cincinnati City loans	12,600 00
5,000	Wisconsin State Loans	4,600 00
25,000	Lehigh Coal and Nav'g Co's Mortg. Loan, 1884	21,750 00
40,000	Del. & Rar. Canal and Cam. & Amboy R. R. Co.	36,815 00
37,000	Ches. & Del Canal Co's Con. Mortg. Loan, 1886	34,040 00
40,000	North Penn'a. R. R. Co's Bonds	34,800 00
3,300	North Penn'a. R. R. Co's Scrip	2,847 00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co's Bonds (1st mort.)	19,400 00
20,000	Schuylkill Navg'n Co. Conv. Mortg. Loan	15,000 00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co's Loan	13,050 00
10,000	Delaware R. R. Co's Mortg. Loan	8,500 00
5,000	Union Canal Co's Loan	1,150 00
	215 Shares Phila. Ger. & Norristown R. R. Co.	13,545 00
	239 Shares Phila. W. & B. R. R. Co	12,687 00
	60 Shares Phila. Bank	16,000 00
	288 Shares Lehigh Coal & Navg'n Co	13,536 00
	63 Shares Ger & Perkiomen Turnpike Co	1,440 00
	44 Shares Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co.	5,280 00
	59 Sh's Schuylkill Nav'g Co. (preferred)	1,770 00
	58 Sh's Schuylkill Nav'g Co. (common)	1,100
	100 Shares Forth Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	5000 00
	5 Shares Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	200 00
	55 Shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.	318 60

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1868. .... $2,001,266 72

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Geo. L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	Wm. Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

The office of the CENTRAL AGENCY of this Company has been removed to the corner of Second and Walnut streets, in the suite of rooms over the First National Bank, where application for

LOCAL AGENCIES

may be addressed.

WILLIAM BUEHLER,
State Central agent.

The following standard Insurance Companies are also represented by WILLIAM BUEHLER:

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Henry D. Sherrerd, President.
Wm Harper, Secretary.
Capital and Assets .... $650 00.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
J. R. Wucherer, President.
S. Wilcox, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $274,000

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
F. R. Starr, President.
T. Montgomery, Vice President.
Alex. Wistar, Secretary.
Capital and Assets $850 000

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cincinnati.
Theo. Sherlock, President.
Wm. M. Richardson, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $1,115,000

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
Wm. F. Hodges, President.
Samuel M. Craft, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $310,000

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
O. Norwood, President.
John C. Mills, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus .... $1,437,00.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conecticut.
L. J. Hendee, President.
J. Goodnow, Secretary.
Capital and Surplus $4,075,83

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Agent

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

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Samples to order from, and instructions for measurement, sent to gentlemen residing out of the city, and satisfaction guaranteed. Those visiting the city are invited to leave their measures for present or future orders. Pantaloon cutting is a specialty. Great experience in this branch of tailoring warrants an invitation to those desiring good fitting pantaloons to give him a trial.
mar 26-w2m

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HOUSTON & BEELMAN'S

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AMERICAN WRITER'S COMPANION.—This is a new Book just published, containing 263 pages. As a Manual of Letter Writing and Composition, it is far superior to the common "Letter Writers." It teaches the inexperienced how to write Business Letters, Family Letters, Friendly Letters, Love Letters, Notes, Cards, and Newspaper Articles, and how to correct Proof for the Press. It contains over 100 Specimen Letters on Love and other subjects. To all those who have not received a liberal education this book is indispensable. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of 50 cents.

NOW TO TALK.—Neother book contains so much useful instruction on the subject as this. It teaches how to speak correctly, fluently, forcibly, eloquently, and effectively, in the shop, in the drawing room; a Chairman's Guide, to conduct Debating Societies and Public Meetings; how to spell and how to pronounce all sorts of words; with exercises for declamation. The chapter on "Errors Corrected" is worth the price of the book to every young man or woman. It is worth a dozen Grammars. Price post paid 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE.—This is a manual of Etiquette and it is believed to be the best "Manners Book" ever written. If you desire to know what good manners require, at home, on the street, at a party, at church, at the table, in conversation, at places of amusement, in traveling, in the company of ladies, and in courtship, this book will inform you. It is also a sensible guide to the observances of the Marriage Ceremonies; containing complete directions for bridal receptions, and the necessary rules for Bridesmaids, Groomsmen, sending cards, &c. Price 50 cents.

COURTSHIP MADE EASY; *or the Art of Making Love fully Explained.*—Containing full and minute directions for conducting a Courtship with Ladies of every age and position in society, and valuable information for persons who desire to enter the Marriage State; with a treatise on the general qualifications necessary for Marriage, and the proper age and condition for wedlock; also form of Love Letters to be used on certain occasions. Price 25 cents.

THE ART OF BEAUTY; *or Secrets of a Lady's Toilet.*—With hints to Gentlemen on the art of Fascinating. By Madame Lola Montez, Countess of Lindsfeldt. Sent post paid for 25 cents.

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH'S HAND-BOOK OF NATURAL MAGIC.—Being a series of newest tricks of deception, arranged for amateurs and lovers of the art. To which is added an exposure of the practice made use of by professional card players, blacklegs and gamblers. By Professor J. H. Anderson, the great wizard of the North. Price by mail 25 cents.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.—A complete Hand-book of Useful Knowledge. Containing innumerable receipts for the manufacture of all kinds of useful articles, including patent medicines, perfumery, hair oils, pomatums, dyes, restoratives, washes, powders, cements for filling teeth, cosmetics, toilet articles, common and fancy soaps, popular beverages, receipts for housekeepers, hundreds of useful articles which are needed in every household, and a large number of articles that can be manufactured and sold at a good profit. This book will be found of great value for reference, as you can find receipts on almost every subject on which you desire to be posted. A single receipt may prove worth more than the cost of the book. Price 55 cents.

Any of the above books will be sent anywhere free of postage, by return of mail, on receipt of the price, or we will send them all for two dollars. Address

HALE & CUSHMAN,
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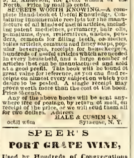
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes,

—ALSO,

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons TO USE.



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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other wines.
The trade supplied by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and French Richards & Co, in Philadelphia.
A. Speer's Vineyard, New Jersey. Office 243 Broadway, New York. aug27 d&wly

(Chartered with Ample Powers.)

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FOR BOTH SEXES.

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The great success which has attended this Institution, has necessitated the erection of additional buildings, and, with these increased accommodations, superior advantages are afforded. Each branch is thoroughly taught, and students are exercised so as to comprehend each part of the subject. The Professors and Tutors are competent and skillful. The range of study is wide, embracing all the branches of a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, CLASSICAL and ORNAMENTAL Education.
SPECIAL advantages for LADIES, particularly in MUSIC and the ORNAMENTAL Branches. Charges MODERATE.
Send for a Catalogue, addressing,
REV. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Jan2—ly w Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa

AGENTS WANTED—In this and other States to sell a new and popular work entitled "White Supremacy and Negro subordination," or in plainer words "White or Black—which shall this Republic be?" Democrats preferred. For terms, &c., apply to
E. W. MILLER & Co,
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NEW dried Peaches, Pared and Unpared, at HOUSTON & BEELMAN'S.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies.

Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the sides and Back, Emaciation and general negative condition of the whole system.

Persons suffering with this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages and be restored to health. The

REV. E. A. WILSON'S
Prepared Prescription for the Cure of
Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Coughs, Colds,
AND
ALL THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS,

by the use of which he was restored to health in a few weeks, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This Remedy is prepared from the original recipe, chemically pure, by the Rev. E. A. WILSON, 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

A pamphlet containing the original prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing D. W. GROSS & CO.,
Druggists, 10 Market street,
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German Seed Store.

French, German and other

Field, Garden & Flower Seeds,

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LOUIS TOURNEY & CO.,

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N. B. Catalogues sent gratis. [feb6-3mw

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Requiring Medical Assistance

FOR any disease of a private nature, incident to their sex, may depend on the safe and certain cure, by applying to Dr. R. WATSON, Accouchouse and Female Physicians, 1010 *Poplar Street, above Tenth, Philadelphia*, who has the best medicine in the world for Female Irregularities. All consultations strictly private and confidential. Medicines sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. Ladies, during pregnancy, are particularly cautioned against using it.

MADAME WATSON has a preventive to conception, which is perfectly harmless, and never fails if used according to directions. Sent anywhere in the United States by express in a neat package. Price three dollars.
mar12 7t eow

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LEBANON, PENNA.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam or Water, either Plain or Galvanized.

Represented in Harrisburg by
W. O. HICKOK.

I keep a full supply of the above constantly on hand, and will sell to the trade at lowest prices. These Pipes are equal to any in the market, and are tested at 300 pounds pressure.
W. O. HICKOK,
myw1y Eagle Works

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!—Ladies! You can receive for the sum of ONE DOLLAR, Silk, Merino, and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed table covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver plated ware, Sewing machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a present worth $3 to $300, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free.
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Jan2 w3m 81 & 60 Federal st., Boston.

WHISKERS.—Our compound forces Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on bald heads luxuriantly in six weeks. Price, by mail, $1. Three bottles $2. Address
WARNER & CO.,
jy15-wly Box 3-4 Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. H. KEPNER,

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES.

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer IN

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EXTRA and DOUBLE EXTRA

HEAVY ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH,

And Mill Furnishing goods generally.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. feb13 wtf

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
NO. 148
North Second street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.
Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. Jan16 w6m

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, a valuable FARM, situated about one mile from Linglestown and seven miles from Harrisburg, on the road leading from Harrisburg to Linglestown, Dauphin county. On the premises are a two-story brick House, wash house, with a good bank barn, wagon shed and corn crib. There are 52 acres of land in the best state of cultivation and 6 acres of good wood land, good fences, and running water in almost every field. Title indisputable. JOHN SMITH.
aug8 d2t&wtf

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

Corner SECOND and LOCUST Sts.,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.,

Eligibly located for Legislators and others visiting the city. Only one square from the Capitol Grounds. First class accommodations and terms reasonable.
ROBERT VAUGHN,
oct25-wly Proprietor.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

Of every description with ample compensation for personal injury.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000
With Surplus Jan. 1, '67, of $241,837 02

The Travelers of Hartford insures against bodily injury of all kinds, whether fatal or non fatal. Any form of casualty or accident so severe as to *disable* person, or cause death, is covered by a General Accident Policy—whether the injury be received in traveling, in the store, office, shop, factory, on the street, or farm, or in any of the ordinary avocations of life.

This company has been in successful operation since April 1st, 1864, and up to Feb. 1, 1867, has issued over *eighty-five thousand* policies, and paid FIVE THOUSAND separate claims, amounting to over

$450,000

All losses have been paid in cash, without litigation or delay, and in a manner giving universal satisfaction, as is proved by the rapidly increasing business of the Company.

COST OF A GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICY.

One thousand dollars, paid in case of fatal accident, or $5 per week, paid in case of total disability, costs, at preferred rate, $5, or $7 50 at ordinary rate, per annum.

Any other sum, from $500 to $10,000 at proportionate rates. A liberal discount on three and five year policies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD now issues policies insuring against LOSS OF LIFE FROM ANY CAUSE, whether disease or accident, WITH WEEKLY COMPENSATION FOR DISABLING ACCIDENT, thus combining life and accident insurance under one policy, at the lowest rates of premium.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE.

Policies for Life insure against death from any cause, and the premium is payable annually during life. Rate per $1,000:

Ordinary Life policy, age of 20, $12 19; age of 25, $13 90; age of 30, $16 10; age of 35, $18 97; age of 40, $22 81.

Combined Life and Accident, age of $16 19; age of 25, $17 90; age of 30, $20,10; age 35, $22 97; age of 40, $26 81.

Other ages in proportion.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

Tickets covering $5,000 against any form of accident, giving $25 per week, issued at 25 cents per day.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Agent.

BALL INVITATIONS,

CARDS,

TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES, &c.

Printed cheap and neat at the

"Patriot and Union" Office,

No. 1 North Third Street,

Harrisburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mary C Buice man, late of Jefferson twp., Dauphin county, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay to
ANDREW BOWERMAN,
Administrator,
Jefferson Township aforesaid.
mar 10 d1aw6w

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address
A. J. FULLAM,
mar 9 wit Springfield, VT

LADIES, HERE WE ARE, WITH new Circulars, offering great inducements to Ladies or any one sending Clubs in our GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE (the best in the country). Will give Silk Dress Patterns, Pair of Blankets, Pieces of Sheeting, Hunting Watch, &c. Send fifty cents, and receive four slips and new circular, or send for new circular. Agents wanted everywhere. Lady Agents preferred. Address
CUTTER & CO.,
81 Exchange street, Boston, Mass.
mar10w4t (Box 1400).

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT!

USE

DR. J. STEPHENS & CO.'S
PATENT CORNEA RESTORERS,
Or, RESTORERS OF THE EYESIGHT.

They will Restore Impaired Sight, and Preserve it to the Latest Period of Life.

SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.

The most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country, recommend the use of the CORNEA RESTORERS for Presbyopia, or Far or Long-Sightedness, or every person who wears spectacles from old age; Dimness of Vision, or Blurring; Overworked Eyes; Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; Epiphora, or Watery Eyes; Pain in the Eyeball; Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; Weakness of the Retina and Optic Nerve; Myodesopia, or Specks or Moving bodies before the Eyes; Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and Eyelids; Cataract Eyes; Hemiopia, or Partial Blindness; Sinking of the Eyeball, and Imperfect Vision from the effects of Inflammation, &c.

They can be used by any one with a certainty of success, and without the least fear of injury to the eye. More than 6,000 certificates of cures are exhibited at our office. Cure guaranteed in every case when applied according to the directions inclosed in each box, or the money will be refunded. *Write for a Circular—sent gratis.*
Address, Dr. J. STEPHENS & CO., Oculists
(P. O. Box 926.)

Dr. J. STEPHENS & Co. have invented and patented a MYOPIA or CORNEA FLATTENER, for the cure of NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, which has proved a great success. Write for a Circular.

Principal Office, No. 810 Broadway.
(P. O. Box 926.)
aug9-wtf

WM. GARRATT, FRED MECKE

GARRATT & MECKE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH AND PROVISIONS,

No. 103 NORTH WHARVES,

ABOVE ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Agents for M'Candless & Smith's CIDER VINEGAR au16wtf

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

Wholesale Confectioners,

And FRUITERERS,

No. 181 North Third st., Phila.

Orders promptly attended to.
mar5 w3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

HARRISBURG, Dec 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

VIZ:

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDON, Sec'y of State
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Aud. Gen.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treas.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Dec18-d3taw4w1m

H. COHEN'S HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET Manufactory,

No. 202 Market Street, Harrisburg.

OUR LARGE STOCK COMPRISES

Hoop Skirts, French Woven Corsets, Satin Jean Corsets, Domestic Corsets, Madam Foy's Skirt Supporter, Corset Clasps, Corset Whalebone, Bustles, Pads, &c.

Hoop Skirts, 30 Springs Tape-sponged 75 cents; 35 Springs, 90 cents; 40 Springs, $1.10; Misses size, from 25 to 60 cents.

Red Worsted, French style Hoop Skirts very cheap. French Corsets from $1 25 to $1.60 for the best. American Corsets as low 75 cents.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

We take pleasure in presenting you our business Circular at this time, confident the material reduction from former prices in our line of goods will induce you, not only to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore kindly extended to us, but also to greatly increase your orders. With our increased facilities, we shall be able to and will keep LADIES' STOCKINGS from 15 to 25 cents, and the

LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS IN OUR LINE, TO BE Found in any House in the Em-

And in Quality and Neatness of Finish we challenge comparison with other manufacturers, while in prices,

"We Defy Competition!"

EITHER EAST OR WEST

With assurance of fidelity and promptness in filling orders, by mail and otherwise, we remain *Very Respectfully, Yours, &c.,*
feb-11 d&wly H. COHEN.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm existing under the name of Bishoff & Fornay, Bishoff & Flekinger, in the woolen manufacturing business, is this day mutually dissolved. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for adjustment before the 15th of March inst.
C. N. BISHOFF,
mar19w3t Wiconisco Woolen Mills.

Oxygenized Air

DRS. DALTON & PANCOAST

(Formerly of Philadelphia)

Have Located a Permanent Office at the Pennsylvania House, Harrisburg.

for the treatment of

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES BY INHALATIONS OF

OXYGENIZED AIR,

Which has been used with marked success in over

60,000 CASES.

THIS remedial agent is entirely different in its composition and effects from all other systems of treatment ever before used for the cure of disease.

Patients do not need to experiment with this treatment for months to learn whether they are being benefitted, but the results are immediate, the OXYGEN being breathed directly into the Lungs and thence carried at once into the blood, purifying and invigorating every part of the system, and often giving the patient instant relief from the most distressing symptoms.

Diseases of the Throat, Air Passages, and Lungs, cannot be cured by pouring medicine into the stomach, because medicines introduced into the system in this manner never reach the lungs effectively, but do injury rather than good. All these diseases can be cured promptly and effectively by the use of

OXYGENIZED AIR

and we have no hesitation in saying that we can cure seventy-five per cent. of throat and Lung Diseases which are incurable by any and all other methods of treatment. This assertion is made on the authority of over 60,000 *cases of confirmed consumption* which have been treated by this remedy.

OXYGENIZED AIR

is applicable not only in the treatment of diseases of the air passages but is efficacious in the cure of nearly every form of disease to which flesh is heir, and has never been used in any case of any disease without benefit.

IT IS THE ONLY REMEDIAL AGENT KNOWN

which will cure Scrofula. With it hundreds of cases of this fearful disease have been cured, notwithstanding the fact that has baffled the skill of every known system of medication and has been pronounced by the most *eminent* medical writers an *incurable disease*.

Diseases of the HEART and ARTERIES, and the NERVOUS SYSTEM are at *once relieved* by this treatment.

It has power over
ASTHMA,
DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
PARALYSIS
LIVER COMPLAINTS
KIDNEY DISEASES,
ULCERATIONS,
SKIN DISEASES,

and all affections resulting from an *impure condition of the blood*

Pains and Aches in all parts of the system are relieved by this remedy, it being the only true pain killer.

TO LADIES suffering from any disease peculiar to their sex, we desire to say that our treatment is more efficacious for the relief of their difficulties than any other system of treatment practiced, and is free from the objectionable features of other systems. *Over 20,000 cases* of this class of disease have been treated by this remedy and *never in a single instance without benefit.*

OXYGENIZED AIR

is the great *universal tonic* and *vitalizing element* and promptly overcomes *debility* whether *local or general*, and gives *vigor* and *strength* to *every organ* and *tissue* in the body.

OXYGENIZED AIR

is not a *medicated vapor*, nor is it *nitrous oxide* (laughing gas,) nor yet simple *oxygen*—all of which have been *tried* and *found wanting*, but it is OXYGENIZED AIR, a combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen unknown to Chemists—an artificial AIR richer in Oxygen than common air—a combination *perfectly agreeable* to the patient, *always salutary* in its effects, and an agent *surpassing* in its *range of application* and *healing power*, everything heretofore known, and *we use it* because we know that it is *more efficient* and *permanent* in its effects than *any* and *all other remedies combined*, for the treatment of *all classes of diseases.*

Such as require medical treatment for any disease should call at our office and investigate the *merits* of this system of treatment before allowing themselves to be placed under any inferior system of treatment, and they can then say with others, who have experienced the benefits of our practice, it is a bliss to be free from pills and powders.

Inquiries by letter promptly replied to and information cheerfully given.

Patients can be treated at their homes and at any distance.

G. E. DALTON, M. D.,
D. P. PANCOAST, M. D.,
Permanent Office, Pennsylvania House.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Jun6-d&wtf

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

At 704 Arch Street.

New Prices, New Goods, Rich

Silver and Silver PLATED Wares,

including every style and description, made expressly for the Winter trade, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed, at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establishment.

NO. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Re-plating at short notice, aug29

EVERY FAMILY

Ought to, and will use (eventually), a Clothes Wringer with cog-wheels, which saves labor, clothes and time,

THE NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER

Is the best and simplest cog-wheel Wringer It has *cog-wheels on both ends* of the rolls, which makes the rolls turn more evenly and smoothly. The rolls are left free to separate at either end, to the inequalities of the clothes. The rolls cannot be thrown out of gear while in use. More power and strength and durability are obtained. It also has the most secure and simple *clamp* for fastening to *tubs* and the most complete and durable arrangement for controlling and adjusting the *pressure* on the rolls. The rolls are of the best quality of rubber. Housekeepers should examine this wringer before buying. Dealers will find it the most saleable, and can buy it in any quantity at New York prices, of
GEO. W. PARSONS,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
424 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
mar12 d&wly

TO MACHINISTS.—I have taken the agency for the best TWIST DRILLS that are made, and will furnish them, and Sockets and Chucks. Every Machinist should have them. Call and see them.
jan25-dly W. O. HICKOK.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE RUMP CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

The Chair presented a protest of the Kentucky Legislature, denouncing the exclusion of her Representatives from the House as unconstitutional, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the further presentation of memorials, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

The first business in order was the joint resolution to regulate the tariff for freights and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific railroads, the question being on seconding the previous question to refer to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Washburn wished to discuss the matter.

Mr. Price opposed any more discussion. The matter should be first considered in committee, and the committee would have an opportunity of reporting it back next Wednesday, when discussion could be had on it.

Mr. Price insisted on the previous question.

Mr. Washburn demanded a call of the House.

The House refused to order a call—yeas 44, nays 80.

The previous question was then seconded—63 to 37.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the vote on ordering the main question was taken with a like result.

Mr. Price's motion to refer the bill to the Railroad Committee prevailed—83 to 50.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The committee of conference on the Pacific railroad bill agreed upon $5,000,000 cash in State bonds.

Both houses last night passed a bill to sell the road at that price. It is not known whether the company will accept the proposition. They have heretofore offered but $4,000,000 down, in ten annual instalments.

An Omaha dispatch says the heaviest snow storm this season, on the line of the Pacific railroad, fell on Tuesday. Several trains are snowed in.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868.—By direction of the President, General Hancock has been granted leave of absence for four days.

The only reason assigned by several of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, why the Alaska question is not yet reported upon is, that the resolution heretofore adopted provides that the House will attend in the Senate during the impeachment trial, and hence there will be no opportunity for presenting the subject for consideration, until the trial is over, when the committee will, it is said, report in favor of the appropriation for the purchase of the Russian territory in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

ALABAMA.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to provide for the establishment of a provisional government in the State of Alabama, under the Montgomery constitution, which, it will be remembered, was not ratified even by a majority of those allowed to vote thereon. The State officers, who were not elected on account of the non-ratification of the constitution, are to be installed in office, the legislature convened, the amendment to the constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article to be ratified by said legislature, and then the bogus constitution submitted to Congress for approval. This is a sample of Radical reconstruction, and is considered by its author (Stewart, of Nevada,) as a master-piece of statesmanship.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Mr. Cattell called up the bill supplementary to an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

He claimed that the National Banking system should have a fair trial. It was based on sound principles. This bill would correct what experience had shown to be a defect in the system—namely, a plethora of money in the Eastern cities, to the impoverishment of other places.

HOUSE.

A memorial of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange was presented, praying for the remission of duties on ship-building materials, and for a judicious system of subsidies for ocean steamship lines.

Committee reports on private bills were considered.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee of Conference, moved to convert into the treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, and presented their report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman explained the amendments.

Mr. Nye again opposed the amendment punishing whisky frauds. He objected to the price being taken as *prima facie* evidence of guilt on the part of all distillers, the innocent and guilty alike. A foreigner smuggling whisky and selling it at less than the tax could thus suspend all the distilleries in a district after ten days. Distilling was a business as legitimate as leather making.

The bill now proceeded on the hypothesis that all distillers were rascals, whereas the means of proof shall be thrown on the accusers until the guilt has been shown. He denied the right of Congress to stop a legitimate business without evidence. It would not withstand a scrutiny by the judiciary for one moment.

Mr. Sherman said the intention of the committee was to enable the internal revenue commissioner to close up every distillery in the cities.

Mr. Nye said the effect would be to deprive the Government of any revenue whatever from whisky, and perhaps to fill the penitentiaries with revenue officials. The remedy lay in another direction. He understood that a law was in preparation to cover the whole subject. He submitted that it would be better to leave the matter until then, instead of establishing a system of spies upon a legitimate business. He said the bill was oppressive and unjust.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) said not one-eighth of the whisky paid duty, while accomplices received more than the Government.

Mr. Sherman said it was useless to attempt another committee of conference. The bill had been fully considered.

Mr. Morton objected to the punishment provided for these frauds, as there were existing laws on the subject. The trouble was they were not enforced. He had inquired at the internal revenue department on the 6th of January, and found that there had not been over a dozen persons punished for these crimes, up to that time.

They might multiply penalties, but until it was made a personal danger to commit such frauds they could not collect the tax. The cases usually resulted in compromise, and the payment of fines less in amount than the tax. Such men cared nothing about the name of frauds.

A resolution was adopted asking the President if he has established any new military departments since August, 1867, and if so, by what authority.

HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Alabama to Congress.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) offered a substitute.

Mr. Kerr addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

He declared that if the State of Alabama were admitted into the Union under the law and with the shackles which the last section imposed upon her, she could never stand up in the family of republics and say that she was the equal of her sister States. She would come in with a brand of degradation and inferiority upon her, made perpetual by the fiat of Congress. And yet they were told that this was to be a government republican in form. It was a government which the people of Alabama despised, which they loathed, which they rejected in every way left to them by military despotism in which to express their feelings.

When Alabama was first admitted she had inscribed on her coat of arms the motto "Younger but equal." In that motto was expressed the law of this country—a law most valuable, most vital to the essential principles of equality of State government. But they were told that the reconstruction measures of Congress were for the better government of the rebel States. If the matters were not such solemn ones, that might be received as a caricature, as a bitter and cruel wrong in the conduct of Congress. If it were the duty of Congress to make a constitution for Alabama, it should make a decent constitution; one which would be in fact and truth a republican government. But Congress had no such right, and if it should make and force upon Alabama the most probable instrument, it would still not be a constitution republican in spirit and intent. As to the constitution now sought to be imposed on Alabama, if it were republican, Haynau himself was the very impersonation of a lover of liberty.

Mr. Kerr proceeded to criticise in detail the various provisions of the proposed constitution.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30

The chaplain opened with an appropriate prayer. The consideration of the bill in relation to Frederick R. Butler, of Tennessee, was suspended to receive the report of the conference committee on the tax bill.

The court assembled at a quarter of one o'clock. Mr. Butler commenced his opening on impeachment. After preliminary remarks on the importance of the questions and giving his opinion that it was the Senate and not a court that was charged with the trial of the President in removing Stanton, and appointing Thomas in contravention of his oath of office, and in disregard of the duties thereof.

The President attempts to justify himself by asserting that the Constitution gives him power to remove all executive officers for cause to be judged by the President alone. This, then, is the issue. If this affirmation is maintained by the respondent, unless corrupt, such purposes are shown as will make the exercise of legal powers a crime, then so far as the first eight articles are concerned, the respondent ought to go free.

HOUSE.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to amend the act of March 1, 1792, relative to vacancies in the office of President and Vice President, requiring new elections in case of an interval of eighteen months between the double vacancy and the ordinary termination of the Presidential term. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were read from the New Jersey Legislature withdrawing its consent to the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Washburne gave notice that, he would wave a suspension of the rules in order that the document might be returned to the New Jersey Legislature.

The House then repaired to the Senate chamber to witness the impeachment trial.

From Washington.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MEADE ON THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of War has sent to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the official report of Major Gen. Meade to Gen. Grant, dated Atlanta, Georgia, March 23, giving the following analysis of the returns of the vote in Alabama at the election submitting to the registered voters the constitution framed by the convention of that State:

Total vote cast for the constitution......	70,812
Total vote cast against the constitut'n.	1,005
Total vote cast at the election..........	71,817
Votes cast by colored men...............	62,104
Votes cast by white men.................	6,702
Votes not separated.....................	2,021
Colored votes cast for the constitution.	62,089
Colored votes cast against the constit'n	105
White votes cast for the constitution ...	5,802
White votes cast against the constit'n,	900

A comparison of the vote cast in October last for the convention with the present election shows as follows: White vote for the convention 18,553; do. for the constitution 5,802; loss on constitution 12,751; colored vote for the convention 71,930; for the constitution 62,089; loss on constitution 9,641. Total loss of vote on constitut'on from the vote for the convention 22,392. By a careful examination of the official returns at Gen. Meade's headquarters, the registration lists show, prior to the recent revision, the number of registered voters in the State was 166,685. The latest revision adds 3,995. Total registration 174,031.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. Hancock has returned to this city. He will, it is thought, soon issue a general order assuming his new command. He was with the President for some time this morning.

The following is the order assigning Gen. Hancock to duty in the Division of the Atlantic:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March, 28, 1868—General Order No. 17.—By direction of the President of the United States, Major General W. S. Hancock is relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, created by General Order No. 10, of February 12, 1868

By command of Gen. Grant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE TAX BILL.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman to-day presented the report of the conference committee on the tax repeal bill. It is substantially the same as before, retaining the section allowing no drawback unless first done. Also, the two-mill tax on manufacturers' sales over $5,000. It changes the whisky section so as to subject to a forfeiture of the distillery and materials and a fine of not over $5,000, and an imprisonment of not over three years. It punishes revenue officers, guilty of conniving at fraud, in the same way.

An additional section is added, forbidding compromises except on the written permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General.

THE INTERLOPER ORDERS.

Stanton has issued, in the form of a general order, the act of Congress amendatory of the act passed March 21st, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. It is accompanied by a note by the Department of State, saying the foregoing act having been presented to the President for his approval, and not having been returned by him within the time constitutionally prescribed, had become a law without his approval.

From Washington.

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The so called Reconstruction Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, for the purpose of deciding whether the Eastern Radicals, or the Wisconsin Radicals, who were in the late Convention in Florida, are entitled to recognition by the loyal Congress. The Wisconsinites have the so called Constitution signed by members of the Convention, and claim they correctly represent the views of that body, while their opponents contend that they are the only legitimate representatives of that mongrel concern, and therefore entitled to be recognized as such. Altogether it is a pretty fight, and correctly illustrates the character of the proceedings now going on for the purpose of putting the South under Radical rule, against the will of the people of that section.

THE GEORGIA AND M'ARDLE CASES.

The general opinion here is that the Georgia injunction case, now pending before the Supreme Court, will not be heard this term; indeed, this is certain from the action of the Court to-day, in declining to hear argument thereon. It is also believed that the passage of the act taking away the appellate jurisdiction of the Court in habeas corpus cases has put an end to the M'Ardle case in its present form, and, therefore, a favorable decision need not be expected thereon, as the majority of the Court will probably hold that they have no jurisdiction in the premises.

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction had before them to-day two sets of delegates from Florida, each presenting a constitution for that State. One of the delegations is composed in part of Wisconsin men and the other of men from Massachusetts, who are settled in Florida. The former have the advantage, as they exhibit a constitution sanctioned by General Meade, and signed by forty-five delegates. The latter object to this constitution on the ground that these delegates signed it because otherwise they could not receive their pay.

GEN. HANCOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President last evening issued an order assigning Gen. Hancock to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters in this city. This move on the part of the President has caused considerable comment in political circles this morning. The order assigning General Hancock to this new command had not been issued at Gen. Grant's headquarters this morning, but it is expected that it will be done to-day. After Gen. Hancock assumes command Gen. Gordon Granger will be assigned by the President to the command of this District, in place of Gen. Emory; at least General Grant stated this afternoon that he believed this would be done.—*Bulletin, Radical.*

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Election Committee has placed the Utah contested election case in the hands of Mr. Chanler, one of the members to prepare a report. In view of all the facts the friends of Mr. Hooper say that although the allegation was made before the committee no proof was produced to show that he has taken an oath as a member of the Order of Melchizedek, in hostility to the government of the United States.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Board of Impeachment Managers were not in session to-day. General Butler is still engaged in preparing his argument to open the case next Monday, and he expects to occupy the time of the Court during the entire day.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, at their meeting this morning, decided to report a bill guaranteeing bonds to the amount of 3,500,000 of the New York Commercial and Navigation Steamship Company, running between New York and Bremen. This line of steamers proposes to carry the American mails.

WHAT is the best and safest preparation to turn gray hair to its natural color, but not dye it? Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

"THE SWEETEST THING IN LIFE" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing to what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. march 17-dcod2w&w

YIELDED AT LAST.—By letter received from the proprietors of *Coe's Cough Balsam*, we are informed that they have at last yielded to the pressing demand, and in addition to the ordinary size now so long in the market, have consented to furnish their popular remedy (Coe's Cough Balsam) in mammoth family bottles, which will be the largest bottle of medicine ever sold in this country for $1,—and which is unequalled as a sure and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, and all throat and lung complaints. Both sizes can now be found at all drug stores.

Domestic Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Coffee is firm; Rio at 16@18, in gold; Laguayra at 16, 16½@17 in gold. Sugar is firm and in request at 10⅞@11½c. for refining grades, and 12@12¼c. for grocery. Molasses unchanged. The flour market is firm, with a steady inquiry from the home consumers; sales of 600 barrels, in lots, at $10@11 75 for Northwestern extra family, and $11@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; $13@15 for fancy lots, as to quality. Rye flour has advanced and 200 barrels sold at $9. Corn is in fair request; yellow $1 10@1 10, mixed Western $1 19 and unchanged. Cloverseed dull at $7 50@7 75

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton advancing, with sales of 5,000 bales at 27½c. Flour is firmer and sales of 12,000 bbls at Saturday's prices. Wheat is firm, sales of 21,000 bushels Spring at $2 55@2 57 Corn is dull and declined 1c, with sales of 29,000 bushels Western at $1 25@1 27. Oats are firmer, with sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 8 c. Beef is quiet. Pork is inactive; mess at $24 85. Lard is dull at 16@16¾c. Whisky is quiet.

BALTIMORE March 30.—Flour is very firm. Middlings at 27½c. Flour is active and firm. Wheat is firm, and choice Maryland red sold at $3 10@3 15; Penn'a at $2 75@2 80. Corn is firm White sold at $1 16@1 20. Oats are firm at 80c. Rye is unchanged at $1 80. Pork is quiet; mess at $25 50. Lard is quiet but firm at 17c.

Baltimore Cattle Market, March 30.

CATTLE—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 800 head, against 610 last week. Of the number offered 314 head came from Ohio, 10 from Virginia, 28 from Maryland, and 78 from West Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 163 from Pennsylvania, over the Northern Central railroad, and 18 from Maryland on foot, together with those left over from last week. Of the receipts 490 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 90 sold to farmers for grazing, 18 to government contractors, 49 head to Washington butchers, 160 reshiped to the East without being offered here, and the balance left over unsold. Prices on Thursday ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at $4 50@5 00; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows $5 00@6 00 fair to good stock cattle $6@7; fair quality beeves, $6 00@$7 75, and the very best Beeves $8@10 25 ℔ 100 lbs., the average price being about $6 77 gross, showing no change from the rates of last week, the market closing very dull.

SHEEP—The supply has been better during the past week, but with a good demand, especially for fat Sheep, quotations have been well sustained. Prices Thursday ranged as follows: Inferior 6@7c., and to extra 7@9c. ℔ lb gross.

HOGS—With increased arrivals during the past week, and only a moderate demand the market has has been unsettled, and quotations are 25c. ℔ 100 lbs lower. Prices Thursday ranged as follows: Fair to good live Hogs $12 50@13 75 ℔ 100 lbs net.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00.
ap2-wly

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

THE great popular Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. Both sizes—ordinary 4 oz., also family bottles—for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be over night without it in the house.
April2-wly.

Mammoth Bottles only 75 Cents.

Eugenie Hair Restorer the Cheapest and Best.

THE EUGENIE HAIR RESTORER eclipses all known discoveries for the rapidity with which it restores gray and faded hair to its natural color, promotes its rapid and healthy growth, prevents and stops it when falling off, and is a most luxuriant dressing for the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and lustrous. Mammoth Bottles only 75 cents.
Sold by E. T. F. Dean, sole Agent,
apr2wly No. 2 Jones Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868. SPRING OPENING. 1868.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
NEW STYLE SHAWLS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
STEEL AND PEARL POPLINS.

E. & L. always keep the
BEST BLACK SILKS.

N. B.—NET CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to call, as Bargains from Auction are daily received apr2w6t

Millinery and Straw Goods,

NO. 218, Arch Street, above Second, Philadelphia. The subscriber is now prepared to offer to his customers, and the trade generally, a large and well selected stock of Straw and Millinery Goods.
PATTERN BONNETS,
Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, &c , &c.
N. B.—All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. WM. KRUSEN,
ap2-w1t 218 Arch st., Philada.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Sweigard, late of Halifax Township, Dauphin county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to or having claims against the said estate will make immediate settlement with
JOHN D. SWEIGARD,
Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa.
mar 31-d3w&w3w*

Wall Papers.

PAPER HANGINGS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
WALL PAPERS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
FOR PARLORS, HALLS, ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
April2-8mo PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1st 1867.—We beg to inform you that we are prepared to offer for your inspection our usual assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of the NEWEST SHAPES in Straw Silk and GIMP Hats and Bonnets, &c.; Velvets, Silk Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Crapes, Blondes, Braids, Ornaments, &c., &c. We shall be happy to wait on you at our Store, or receive your orders. Prices low for cash. Yours, &c.,
H. WARD,
No. 103, 105 and 107 North Second street,
April2-w2t Philadelphia,

$100 REWARD!

For a medicine that will cure
COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
or relieve
CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS
as quick as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

OVER ONE MILLION BOTTLES

have been sold, and not a single instance of its failure is known. We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over every other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough,
but
LOOSENS IT,
so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.
Two or three doses
Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat!

A half bottle has often completely cured the most *Stubborn Cough*, and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No Family should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, it being the cheapest and best medicine extant.

Both sizes, ordinary 4 oz. and
MAMMOTH FAMILY BOTTLE,
Containing three times as much, will be found at all Drug Stores.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

COE'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE

THIS GREAT REMEDY

For all Diseases of the
STOMACH,
is the discovery of the inventor of Coe's valuable Cough Balsam, while experimenting for his own health. It cured Cramp in the Stomach for him, which had before yielded to nothing but chloroform.

The almost daily testimony from various parts of the country, encourage us to believe there is no disease caused by a disordered stomach, it will not speedily cure.

Physicians endorse & Use it!

Ministers give testimony of its efficacy,
and from all directions we receive tidings of cures performed.

DYSPEPSIA!
It is sure to cure
HEARTBURN!
One dose will cure.
SICK-HEADACHE!
It has cured in hundreds of cases.
HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS!
It stops in thirty minutes.
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH!
It corrects at once.
RISING OF THE FOOD!
It stops immediately.
DISTRESS AFTER EATING!
One dose will remove.
CHOLERA MORBUS!
Rapidly yields to a few doses.
BAD BREATH!
Will be changed with half a bottle.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS

Its UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS is owing to the fact that

It Cures by Assisting Nature

To re-assert her sway in the system!

Nearly every dealer in the United States sells it at

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
C. G. CLARK & Co., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY
Can have their hair restored to its
NATURAL COLOR,
and if it has fallen out,
CREATE A NEW GROWTH,
by its use.
It is the best
HAIR DRESSING
in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists,
R. P. HALL & Co. Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.
ap2 wit

DR. RICORD reports for young men on Spermatorrhea, and the crime of self injuring vices, which destroy the manly powers, and rendering marriage, &c., impossible, with certain means of a cure, sent by mail securely sealed, free of charge. Dr. Ricord uses a neutralizer which positively eradicates Syphilitic Virus from the system. Address Dr. RECKORD & Co. 23 Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md.
nov16-d&wly

GREAT WESTERN
Horse Insurance and Detective Com'y,

Insure HORSES, MULES and CATTLE against Theft, Death and Accident.
J. F. EATON, Actuary,
Branch Office, College Block,
North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.
se17 d&wly

WALNUT DOORS, of thoroughly dried Lumber made by
W. O. HICKOK,
my dawly Harrisburg, Pa.

THE
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH
COMPANY.

A new enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress for the purpose of establishing Trunk Lines of Telegraphs on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in this enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stock as it is to secure the business of the country which the lines pass.

THE CAPITAL IS TO BE
$10,000,000
In 100,000 Shares
OF THE PAR VALUE OF
$100 per Share,
but the actual amount to be paid in cash is
$35 per Share,

and this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent. of the par at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent per month. When thirty-five per cent. of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up cash capital of

$3 500,000.

which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all or nearly all the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The Telegraph lines of this Company will be constructed of the best materials and latest improvements, and let to the lowest responsible bidders.

The Stockholders of this Company cannot be sold out or TRANSFERRED to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this Company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchises granted.

The present Telegraph Companies throughout the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

per year, or over one hundred per cent. on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over

Over 1,000 per Cent.

THE
National Telegraph Co.

have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon a telegraph company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by Congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every RAILROAD and MAIL ROUTE in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the

RIGHT OF WAY IS FOREVER SETTLED.

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interests in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.
President—GEORGE B. SENTER,
of Cleveland, O.
Vice Pres't—ROBERT SQUIRES,
of New York City,
Treasurer—FREDERICK PRENTICE,
of New York City,
Secretary—GEORGE B. WALTER,
of New York City,
Company's Office,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Stock may be subscribed in this Company at the Office of the Company in the City of New York, or at the Office
J. E. SALTZER,
[feb1 daw3m No. 5 North Third St.